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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1832, and has since that time been a leading newspaper in the city. It is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. The paper is published at 121 Thames Street, Newport, R. I., and is owned by The Mercury Publishing Co., John P. Barnhorn, Editor.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER HIGH SCHOOL, No. 26, Cedar Street, Newport, R. I., occupies Mercury Hall, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

NEWPORT YACHT CLUB, No. 15, College Street, Newport, R. I., occupies Mercury Hall, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

COAST GUARD, No. 15, College Street, Newport, R. I., occupies Mercury Hall, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

THE NEWPORT YACHT CLUB, No. 15, College Street, Newport, R. I., occupies Mercury Hall, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 15, College Street, Newport, R. I., occupies Mercury Hall, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

DAUGHTERS OF THE TRINITY, No. 15, College Street, Newport, R. I., occupies Mercury Hall, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

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REDWOOD LODGE, No. 15, College Street, Newport, R. I., occupies Mercury Hall, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

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CLUB MICHIGAN, No. 15, College Street, Newport, R. I., occupies Mercury Hall, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

The board of aldermen has discussed the matter of widening of Thames street and has provided by the representative council, if the wishes of the owner of the Herald building are carried out. The board has therefore deemed it wisest to call a special meeting of the council to decide what shall be done in the matter. The call has been issued for Thursday evening, July 1st.

At the regular weekly meeting of the board on Thursday evening, routine business was conducted, and also the list of names for jury duty during the year was drawn, for both grand and petty juries.

The committee of the board of aldermen that has in charge the matter of arrangements for the observance of Independence Day is busily at work making up the programme for the day. Senator Wetmore and Congressman Sheffield were communicated with in the hope of getting some battalions in Newport harbor for the day. It was learned that one of the battalions will be available for this purpose, but it is expected that there will be two others here, which will fire the usual noon salute and will probably lead men to take part in the street parade. There is no reason why the celebration to Newport should not be a creditable one.

About fifty-five members of Washington Commandery went to East Weymouth, Mass., on Thursday to take part in the outing of several of the commodore's of this section in honor of St. John's Day. The local commandery was accompanied by the Newport Military Band. A good time was enjoyed, even though the weather was a trifle too hot for comfort. The commandery reached home about 9 o'clock in the evening and marched through Thames street to the Assembly Church street.

Mrs. Harold Brown has presented prizes to twenty-four members of the classes at the Townsend Industrial School.

The torpedo boat flotilla was in Newport harbor last Sunday on its way to Provincetown for the summer practice.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Blunt of New York spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Theophilus Topham this week.

The annual session of the Friends' Yearly Meeting has been held in Portland, Maine, this week.

Rogers High School.

The members of the Class of 1909 of the Rogers High School received their diplomas and prizes at the closing exercises which were held before a large audience in the assembly hall of the school on Thursday. The platform was attractively decorated with palms, flowers, and the class motto, but no flowers were allowed to be presented to the graduates.

The principal speaker of the day was Mr. James Phinney Munroe of Boston, secretary of the trustees of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He gave a masterly address which was of as much value to the older persons in the hall as to the members of the school. He spoke of the value and enjoyment of a healthy successful middle age, and told of the requirements to such an end. He spoke of the "concurrent examinations" that the pupils would meet as they pursue their way through life, for which they will have no opportunity for hasty preparation. His remarks were followed with the closest attention by all present.

The award of the various medals and prizes was of deep interest for in the Rogers High School no advance announcement is made of the recipients of these honors. Mr. George Gordon King awarded the King medal for excellence in Greek to Thomas Austin Ladd. Mr. John R. Ladd of the school awarded the Norman and Head medals, the Norman medals for scholarship to Jane Hinton Alexander and Theodora Burrow, the Norman prizes for English to Marjorie Potter Hicks and Theodora Burrow, and the Head medal for mathematics to Henry Havelock Simpson. The prizes presented by Mr. Harold Brown for an average of 90 in various subjects were awarded by Mr. Frank E. Thompson, head master of the school. There were about forty of these.

The music was by the Rogers High School quartette under the direction of Mr. Henry Stuart-Hendy, and was of a very high order, several selections being rendered between the other numbers on the programme.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. George W. Quirk, D. D., after diplomas had been awarded to the following members of the graduating class by Dr. O. F. Barker, chairman of the school committee:

Jane Hinton Alexander, Kathryn Anthony, Amy Marguerite Barker, Louis Wilfred Frederick Bayle, Emile Rose Braman, Raymond Franklin Borden, Lois Eliza Brown, Aline Bourgeois, Mary Gertrude Brady, Marnaduke Cope Bulfinch, Theodora Burrow, Ruth Isabella Curtis, Valeria May Coffin, Helen Magill Cline, Henry Eernay, Jr., George Arthur Ebert, Norman Tefft Eludder, Jose Olea Gauthier, Howard Allen Gibson, Catherine Elizabeth Harrington, Marjorie Saunders Harrington, Marjorie Potter Hicks, Joseph Tuley Hodges, Thomas Austin Ladd, Fritz Philip Lindh, Beatrice Sheffer Lockrow, Ruth Ellwood Nason, Elizabeth Antonette Nason, Marie Agnes Josephine O'Connor, Edward Joseph Owens, Jr., Margaret Mary Paronago, Alice Flinnet Pezka, Ruth Pearl Riggs, Florence Carr Sanford, William James Schmidt, Frances Eulalia Shea, William Rudolph Sherman, Henry Havelock Simpson, Rita Eliza Sutcliffe, John Stuart Sweeney, Bertha Manchester Taber, John Gibson Taylor, Elizabeth Waldron Norman Weaver.

St. Joseph's Graduation.

Despite the fact that last Monday evening was one which filled people with a desire to spend it out of doors, St. Joseph's Hall was filled to overflowing at the graduating exercises of the High School class of 1909. The stage, upon which the graduates and other high school pupils were seated, was tastefully decorated with palms and flowers, while at one side stood a table bearing the diplomas and Garretts prizes for excellence in scholarship and penmanship.

The six members of the class each delivered essays, and in regard to style of delivery, enunciation and general excellence, it would be difficult to say to whom the highest credit would be due. In addition to these, the singing of the entire high school and the musical selections by the St. Joseph's Orchestra added much to the pleasure of the evening.

After the presentation of the diplomas and prizes, addresses of appreciation were given to the graduates by Hon. Frederick P. Garretts, Hon. William P. Sheffield and Mayor Patrick J. Boyle, all commending the painstaking care of the Sisters in the teaching of the class and the evidence of conscientious work on the part of the class itself.

The graduates were: Gertrude Thelma Louis, Mary Stella Walsh, Ellen Katherine O'Connell, Thomas Francis Mahoney, Daniel Joseph McGowan and Daniel Francis Sheehan.

Mr. Richard Thornton Wilson has arrived from New York and is at his cottage on Narragansett avenue for the summer. He is in very feeble health.

Verdict Against Railway.

One of the largest verdicts reported by a jury in Newport county for many years was that awarded in the case of Underwood vs. Old Colony Street Railway to recover for the death of William Halley. The jury was out for several hours, but it is generally understood that there was no question of responsibility, the difference of opinion being as to the amount to be awarded the plaintiff. The jury finally reported a verdict of \$9,600 for the plaintiff. It is understood that an appeal will be taken by the defendants.

Practically an entire week of the Superior Court for Newport County has been devoted to the trial of the suit brought by the administrator of the estate of William Halley against the Old Colony Street Railway Company to recover damages for his death. Both sides have introduced many witnesses and the case has been hard fought from start to finish.

The evidence for the plaintiff was put in the first few days of the trial, many witnesses being called. The plaintiff claimed that Mr. Halley was struck by a car of the defendant company while he was using all due diligence. Witnesses were called to show that Mr. Halley was in full possession of all his faculties and was in good health previous to the accident; that he was struck by a car which was known to be out of order and which was not stopped quickly when his presence on the track was discovered. Witnesses also testified that he was a shrewd business man with a good earning capacity in spite of his advanced years.

After the evidence for the plaintiff had been presented counsel for the defense moved for a non-suit on the ground that nothing had been adduced to show that the company was negligent in any respect. He claimed that the defendant was required to use reasonable caution in crossing a track where the speed of the cars was known to be lighter than in the city, and that every effort was made to stop the car before striking him. The motion being denied the defendant's evidence was put in. The claim was that the car was proceeding at a reasonable rate of speed when the buggy was seen to be going down the road in the same direction as the car. The horse was suddenly turned across the track and although the motorman rang his gong and applied the brake the car struck the buggy before it could be stopped. Physicians were called to testify to the probabilities of a man living long under certain conditions, and other, theoretical questions were propounded. There was also expert testimony as to the distance in which a car could be stopped while proceeding at various speeds and as to the best methods of stopping a car suddenly.

Thursday morning the taking of testimony was concluded and the lawyers delivered their pleas. Mr. Waterman for the plaintiff and Mr. Pierce for the defendant. Then the charge to the jury was delivered by the judge, after which the jury retired to consider the case.

Friday morning, there being no further business, the court adjourned to meet according to law.

Tour of Duty.

The State troops have been in camp at Fort Adams and the other forts in this vicinity this week for their annual tour of practice duty. The work given to the officers and men has been hard and tiring and there has not been a great deal of fun mixed with it. Last year the night attacks, with light and heavy guns and rifles, proved fatiguing on account of the uncertainty of the hours, but the men managed to get considerable fun out of it on account of the sham fighting and the popping of the guns. This year their work has been of a different character, and in the night maneuvers the heavy guns have not been used. There has been target practice during the day time, which has made some noise, and which has helped to keep the men entertained.

Most of the State troops came to Newport on Sunday on the Tennessee, landing at Jamestown to transfer to the companies to Forts Wetherill and Greble, and again at Fort Adams for the remainder. The light battery marched down by carriage road through the town of Tiverton, making their camp in that town Saturday night. The somewhat long march was covered in good time and the men reached the fort in good condition.

There have been many visitors at the forts to see the men at work and listen to the concert which have taken place in the afternoons. On Friday there was an unusually large number of visitors, when Governor Pothier came down with his staff to pay an official visit to the camp. He was received with all the honors due to the commander-in-chief of the State troops, and the occasion was made a very pleasant one.

Grammar Graduation.

The graduating exercises of the Class of 1909 of the Grammar schools were held on Friday afternoon at three o'clock in the Rogers High School, with a large attendance of relatives and friends of the members of the class. A marked feature of the exercises this year was the absence of the large quantities of flowers that have in former years been presented to the members, the school committee having voted not to allow anything of that nature this time.

The programme opened with the chorus, "Over the Meadows Fair" by the school, after which the superintendent, Mr. Herbert Warren Lull, delivered the greeting to parents. After a chorus "The Storm Wind" Professor Walter Hallow Jacobs of Brown University delivered the address to the graduates. "Summer Rites" was rendered by the school. The King medals for amability were awarded to Mary Veronica Burns of the Coddingtons and Lynette King of the Calvert by Miss Anna F. Hunter of the School Committee.

The Head and Pell medals for scholarship were awarded to Thomas Hamilton Wyllie of the Coddingtons and James Benedict Cottrell, Jr., of the Calvert by His Honor Patrick J. Boyle, Mayor. After the chorus, "A Soldier's Life," Dr. Christopher Frank Barker, chairman of the school committee, presented the diplomas to the members of the graduating class. The exercises closed with the chorus, "Our Public School."

The graduating classes were the largest in the history of the schools, the members being as follows:

CODDINGTON.

Samuel Abraham, John Hoey Allan, Earle Hayman Barlow, Richmond Brooks Barrett, Blunt Thomas Barrow, Alfred Edmund Berens, Eunice Valentine Berry, William Rowland Brown, Pauline Brown, James Boyd, Jr., Edith Burrows, Mary Veronica Oswald, James Clarke, Henry Burr, Joseph Coddington, Gladys Alice Croucher, Dorothy Elizabeth Davidson, Thomas Maxson Dawley.

Walter Dring, Jr., Alfred Edgar Earle, Andrew Lewis Edwards, Josephine Pauline Enderbich, Lora Agnes Cecilia Finn, Francis Mitchell Geraghty, Harold Pearson Gibson, Ethel Mae Gorton, Earl Spencer Gresson, Harold Stanton Gresson, May Washington Jude, Cora Lida Lind, Dorothy May Hale, Harold Hale, Byron Edwin Hathaway, Clara Lillian Head.

William Helme, Brenton Henry Hendrickson, Charles Hickson, John Henry Hodgson, Susie Elizabeth Hooper, Lloyd Raymond Isler, Arlene Minette Jacobus, Herbert Nathaniel Jennings, William Spencer Jennings, Judith Helen Lynne Johnson, Grace Stines Johnson, Julian Nichols Johnson, Annie Christina Frances Jones, Irving Jordan, Marion Margaret Kearney, Joseph Michael Anthony Kelly, Helen Aline King.

Florence Joseph Moyer, John James Anthony McInnes, Charles Howard McLean, Elaine Melkie, Annie Teresa Morgan, Elizabeth Clara Murphy, Marion Lunt Murray, John Anthony O'Brien, Mary Agnes Elizabeth O'Connor, Alice Cecil O'Neill, John Taylor Peabody, Lemuel Deid Peer, Myrtle Amelia Pannentmiller, Michael Pinto, Frederick Marion Lee, Elsie Marie Nickelsen, Mary Agnes Virginia Quick.

Alice Cecil Reagan, Milton Joseph Reamy, Ethel Louise Rice, William George Riegel, George William Francis Rodda, Marshall Elsie Rose, Mildred Christine Russell, Gardner Wilbur Rutherford, Eugene Francis Sheehan, Gladys Sloan, Andrew Knox Rodland, Arthur Edward Joseph Sullivan, Charles Raymond Sullivan, Francis Gertrude Sullivan, Harry Sullivan, Florence Clara M. Svenson, Stella Marie Sweeney.

William Graham Joseph Sweeney, Anna Grace Toomey, Mary Catherine Toomey, Samuel Farquhar, Tyler, Emily Margaret Vaughan, Marguerite Emily Volino, Margaret Helena Walsh, Harold Colville Warden, Gladys Iveron Weaver, May Pearl Wheaton, Agnes Cecelia Whitte, James Hugh Williamson, William Eaton Wyllie, Jr., Thomas Hamilton Wyllie.

CALVERT.

Edna Marion Adams, Naomi Marj Anderson, Chester Powell Arnold, Alfred Colebrook Baker, Esther Francis Barker, Florence Myrtila Barker, Harriet Hall Barker, Mary Rebecca Barker, Ruth Beary Barker, Charles Raymond Barry, Edith Myrtila Barry, Edith Cordella Barth, Lillian Lucella Baxter, Henry Fred Hixel, Alice Woodman Borden, Henry Castoff Bowler, Clifton Everett Boyd, Helen Arnold Bradley.

Lays, Lolla Loube, Catherine Luth, Anna Wilfred Macdonald, Kathleen McMoray, Pauline Elizabeth Moore, Eliza Wilfred Mitchell Mustard, Joseph Chas. Nibbs, Annie Frances Northup, Carl Olaf Waldemar Olson, Francis Patrick O'Sullivan, Frederick James O'Sullivan, William Albert Palfrow, Harry Robert Palfrow.

Ellis Louise Parrott, Alfred Russell Peckham, Sarah Augusta Estelle Peckham, William Gardner Peckham, Lewis Barlow Plummer, Mary Alice Quigley, John Grant Rodriguez, Harold Hoxson, William Norman Sayer, Emma Schaefer, Susan Howard Sherman, Cora Thornton Smith, Flora May Smith, John Howard Smith, Sydney Smitot, Chester Staats, Ida Glendling St. Clair, David Aloysius Stevens, Edith Jeanette Stevens.

Mary Christine Stewart, Helen Stratford, Alice Sullivan, Lillian Sullivan, Marguerite Louise Sullivan, Mary Polson Thompson, Donald Pittman Thurston, Arthur Conrad Tollofen, Soren Andrew Tollofen, Joseph Lincoln Turner, Henry Stevens Wheeler, Emily Anthony White, Ruth Cogswell White, Paul Amy Wilke, Harry Daniel Wilson, Prunella Wood, Ralph Addington Wood, Harold Russell Wright, Mildred Iveron Wyatt.

The Democratic leaders are out against the proposed constitutional amendment which divides each city and town in the State entitled to more than one representative into districts and allows one representative to each district, and also gives the city of Providence twenty-five representatives instead of twelve. The present leaders forget apparently that this same amendment was strongly recommended in 1888 and 1889, by such eminent Democrats as Edwin D. McGuinness, Augustus B. Miller, Charles E. Gorman, R. H. J. Goddard and David O. Baker.

The Dennis will case is occupying considerable of the time of the Probate Court. The entire day last Saturday was given up to an examination of witnesses and taking testimony in regard to the mental capacity of the testator and the influence that was brought to bear upon her to make her will in favor of either of the contestants. The feeling between the contesting parties, William E. Dennis, Jr., and Charles E. Lawton, was considerably emphasized by the testimony brought out. The hearing will be continued today.

Owners of dogs in the Broadway district are considerably worked up over the fact that several valuable dogs have succumbed to the effects of poison lately. The identity of the poisoner has not been learned but efforts are being made to discover the guilty party.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw has been operated upon for appendicitis at the residence of his parents on the Cliffs. The surgeons found him in a bad condition but he is progressing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Rev. E. G. Bowers who has been assistant rector at Trinity Church for nearly two years, has tendered his resignation in order to become the rector of Grace Church at Plainfield, N. J. He will leave for his new field of labor sometime during the summer.

The New Ferry to Jamestown, operated by the Narragansett Transportation Company, has changed its Newport terminus to Lopez wharf. The change was made necessary on account of the lack of room at the north side of Commercial wharf.

The State officers of the Knights of Columbus paid a visit to Newport Council last Sunday when about 100 new men were taken into membership. This brings the local council up to where it is the largest in the State.

Charles Smith, who was employed as a fireman in Woonsocket, was accidentally killed in that city last week. The body was brought to this city for interment, where his wife resided.

Mr. Edward Wyman Higbee, Jr., has returned from Dartmouth for a short vacation. He will go back to college in July for special work in the civil engineering course.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented in Jamestown, at the West Ferry, the unfinished cottage known as "Byrce Row" for John J. Watson to Charles E. Holt, Chief of the Jamestown Police Force.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented in Newport for Herbert Crosby administrator of the late John H. Crosby's estate to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. West, the furnished house at No. 37 upper Sherman street.

Election of Officers.

Second Baptist Society.
Moderator—William P. Carr.
Clerk—George W. Richler, Jr.
Treasurer—Martin E. Bennett.
Assistant Treasurer—Albert F. Hane.
Collector of Pew Rents—Alexander D. MacLellan.
Sabbath School—Richard H. Freeborn, Albert K. Sweeney.
Committee on Baptisms—Frederic H. Kingman, Albert F. Hane, George S. Ozz, Benjamin H. Cogswell, Augustus W. Marsh, John H. Carroll, William B. Franklin, Archibald H. Cogswell, William A. Sherman, Chairman of Officers—John O. Maloney.

Middletown.

The Town Council held its regular monthly session at the Town Hall on Monday, with a full attendance of members. The bids for road construction which were opened on the second instant were again taken up and discussed. Some members of the Council expressed a desire to have the specifications as originally adopted, modified, and to substitute a simple macadam road for a Telford macadam. This would involve a material reduction in cost and allow the improvement of more length of highway. It was urged on the contrary that a macadam road had been thoroughly tested on Paradise avenue with unsatisfactory results, and that a stone foundation was indispensable to secure a road bed that would not rut and break up. No change was finally made in the specifications and it was voted to accept the proposal of Peckham Brothers to build 1000 feet of Telford-macadam road on Paradise avenue for \$1,723 cents per linear foot, the work to be done in September and rolled with a steam roller. Their proposal for building 655 feet on Green Road avenue, east of Turner's Lane, was held for further consideration and their proposal for improving 612 feet of Turner's Lane was rejected.

W. Clarence Peckham offered to cart and apply a sufficient amount of crushed stone to cover the East end of Prospect avenue at his own expense, provided the Town would purchase the stone. The offer was accepted, the gift acknowledged and the stone directed to be purchased.

James A. Taber was appointed a Police Constable.

The petition of Pamy Pokros of Fall River for a junk license was granted.

The following jurors were drawn for the judicial year beginning on the second Monday in July:

Grand—Benjamin T. Anthony and George B. Wyatt. Petit—Isaac N. Deane, A. Herbert Ward, Philip Caswell, John H. Spooner and Robert W. Smith.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid as follows:

Peckham Brothers for crushed stone furnished District Number 2, \$298.81; furnished District Number 4, \$117.70; Standard Oil Company for oil, \$81.27; Alvin H. Peckham for one watering cart, \$55.00; Elmer H. Sloan for highway work, \$105.75; William S. Caswell for highway work, \$278.75; Daniel A. Carter for highway work, \$178.75; Philip Caswell for freight on oil, \$10.00, \$102.03.

Charles H. Ward for services as Town Treasurer, \$102.00; John E. Wheeler for services as Town Auditor, \$1.00; T. T. Phelan for advertising notices, \$22.45; Thomas G. Ward, enrolling 210 dogs, \$12.00; for services as Town Sergeant, \$15.00; Charles Peckham for making deeds of burial lots, procuring and setting bound stones, \$17.50; William B. Caswell services as janitor of town hall, \$11.00; R. S. and J. Oscar Peckham for kerosene oil, \$5.75; Thomas G. Ward for bounty for killing nine skunks and 1 dog, \$6.00; accounts for the relief of the poor, \$41.77. Total \$1206.00.

The Methodist Social Union was most hospitably entertained Tuesday evening by the Middletown M. E. Church, a large gathering being present from the three churches. A bountiful supper was served at 6.30, and 104 persons sat down to the first tables. Previous to the commencement of supper, the president, Mr. T. T. Pitman, extended words of greeting, in which he was joined by the pastor, Rev. C. E. DeLamater, who was the next speaker. The names of several new members were presented and accepted into the membership of the Union. Rev. Joseph Cooper of the First M. E. Church, Newport, offered prayer.

At 8 o'clock President Pitman opened the evening exercises, which were held in the auditorium. Mrs. Sadie Bailey King sang most acceptably, "A Winter's Lullaby" and as an encore, "A Life Lesson." She was accompanied by Miss Sadie I. Peckham of the Methodist choir. The speaker of the evening, Rev. Alfred A. Wright D. D., Dean of the Correspondence School of the Boston University, is an old friend in Middletown having been stationed here as pastor in 1893 and 1894 and having been married here. Dr. Wright's subject, "The Human Side of Things," was one which he was enthusiastically fitted to handle, as he is a pleasing combination of seriousness and humor. He constantly presented subjects for deep thought and as easily led his audience into congenial laughter.

Mrs. King sang, "It was only a ribbon," with the encore, "A Garden Romance." The audience, which numbered about 150, was augmented by a number who came during the evening to hear the lecture. The electric lights, which have so long been under consideration, are now being installed and on the evening of the Social Union the auditorium was found equipped with Tungsten lamps. The work about the remodeling of the building will be completed this week. Radio lamps have been arranged at either side of the pulpit and organ and the body of the auditorium contains six chandeliers.

The ladies of Holy Cross Parish will hold a strawberry supper at the Guild House on Tuesday evening of next week.

Mr. Lamont Wheeler Anthony, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. William Anthony, a native and former resident of Middletown, was united in marriage on Monday to Miss Bonnie A. L. Hough, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Hough of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Anthony is a draughtsman for the Winchester Repeating Fire Arms Co. of New Haven and will reside in that city.

St. Columba, the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, has resumed its afternoon services for the summer which are held at 4 o'clock.

Dr. James T. Sherman moved from Boston on Sunday, his wife coming by train. They are to spend the summer, as in many years past, with Mr. Joseph P. Albion on Peckham avenue. They will be joined by Dr. Sherman's daughter, Miss Gertrude Sherman, early in July.

THE SOLDIER'S SLANG

Army Vernacular as Odd as That of the Navy.

MANY QUEER EXPRESSIONS.

A Man Just Enlisted Is Called "a Rooky," and Men Who Enlist at the Beginning of Winter and Desert in the Spring Are Called "Snowbirds."

The army has just as odd a vernacular as the navy. To the uninitiated some army expressions would convey little or no sense, as, for example, if a soldier were heard to say, "The top told me to report for kitchen police and help skin the spuds for slum for supper," the hearer would have several guesses before he would come anywhere near what this meant in the patter of the barracks.

In plain language, it means that the first sergeant (the ranking or orderly sergeant) had told him to report to the cook to assist him in peeling the potatoes to make the hash or stew for supper. Hash or stew is always "slum," and the first sergeant is "the top," "kitchen police," a man who assists the cook in the preparation of meals and the washing of dishes, pans, etc.

A man who has just enlisted or has not yet been in the ranks long enough to be considered a full fledged soldier, having learned all his duties, is called "a rooky," and vice versa the "rooky" who gets "fresh" before an old sergeant who has been in the ranks since before the first "rooky" was born! He will be told in any but gentle terms by the old timer: "Shut up and go about your work. Your name is not yet dry on your enlistment paper!" meaning that when he was sworn in and promised to serve for three years and obey the "orders of the president and the officers appointed over him" he had signed his name to this paper and the signature had not had time to get dry.

When a man says he is going to "take on" or "take to another blanket," he means that he is going to enlist. The government, in the clothing allowance for each man, provides a blanket; hence the term to "take another blanket."

The guardhouse is called "the mill." Some ill behaved soldier away back in the past (the term is a very old one) no doubt thought his term in the guardhouse ground out toward its end very slowly, so he applied this now much used name to the prison of the garrison.

When "the top" says, "Get your blanket and go to the mill," the soldier knows he is in for a tour of duty in the guardhouse, and his blanket means one of more nights, for in that much to be avoided place nothing is supplied in the way of comforts, and each occupant carries with him his blanket, or more if he has them, to make his rest more comfortable.

All meals are called "chuck," and along toward midnight the expression, "Is it not time for chuck call to blow?" is heard very frequently.

"Snowbirds" are men who enlist in the winter about the time snow begins to fall and the real snowbirds puts in its appearance and desert in the spring when the robin appears. They "take on" only to tide over the winter with its discomforts.

The oldest man in the company is "old" and the youngest "the kid."

Any deserter is called a "skipper."

Two men who share the same small tent or whose bunks are side by side in the barrack room are called "bunkies." This ancient term originated in the days of the very old army, when the bunks were "built for two" and two men slept side by side on a mattress filled with straw and one blanket apiece, much different from today, when each man has his hair mattress, pillow, sheets and blankets. A "bunkie" always has a chew or filling for a pipe for his mate, when he might tell another man that he has not enough weed to "put under your nail."

All fines received from a court are called "blind," so that a man who received ten days in the guardhouse and a fine of \$5 would tell his comrades that he "got ten days in the mill and five blind."

The commanding officer of a company or the post is always the "old man." If he is not liked other terms, not parlor talk, are used.

All field musicians are called "wind jammers" on account of their jamming of wind into the trumpet that calls the men to labor or rest.

Every man on the completion of his term of enlistment is given a discharge. At the bottom of his paper in olden times was a space in which the character borne by the man during his term of enlistment was written. If his service had been bad this part of the discharge was cut off, and it was called "a hot tail." In speaking of the length of time a man has to serve before he has completed his term of enlistment the term "butt" means less than a year. So to say he has a year and a little less than two years he would say "a year and a butt."

There are a number of men in the ranks who save their money and lend it to others. The rate is very high. If a man borrows \$2 he must pay \$4 at pay day. This is called "cent per cent." The term "one more cent on the White House" means that the man has completed one more tour of guard duty consisting of twenty-four hours.

Many of these terms quoted are of very old origin, so old that if you ask the oldest man in an organization when he heard it first he will probably tell you, "Oh, it was used when I took my first blanket."—Major B. W. Atkinson in New York Tribune.

Not Very Neighborlike.

Dugald—You was not a verra neighborlike thing to be doin'. Angus, when you was telling the whole town that I was drunk all the week that I was in Glasgow, Angus—I never said no such word out of my lips, Dugald Mac-tay. As I said was that you was perfect sober on the Sabbath day?—London Opinion.

ARAGO'S NOSE.

It Was Enormous in Size, but It Was Safely Anchored.

Emmanuel Arago, the French politician, was a nephew of the noted astronomer and was considered a handsome man, although his nose was extremely conspicuous. At one time he was travelling by train to Versailles when a child who was in the same car and who had watched Arago for some time with dilated eyes began to cry. In vain did the child's mother endeavor to calm the perturbed juvenile. The poor mother was in despair, and as the strikes grew more and more plying Arago felt bound to interfere and see what he could do. He said to the child:

"What ails you, my dear?"

This addressed, the child sobbed out, "Take off your nose."

Arago looked at the mother, who grew very confused and said:

"Ah, monsieur, excuse me—excuse my son."

"But, madame," said Arago, "what does he mean?"

The mother then explained that she had during the carnival taken her child to see a number of persons in masks and with false noses and he had become so excited that he could think of nothing else.

"By an unfortunate occurrence," she added, "we got into the same carriage as you, who no doubt for some good reason are prolonging the carnival. But you see what a deplorable result has followed. Let me then beg of you to have pity on a poor mother and take off your nose."

"But, madame," said Arago, stupefied.

"A little more and my child will have convulsions," shrieked the mother. "Take off your false nose!"

"But, madame," said Arago in despair, "that is impossible. This is not a false nose, but my own!"

"Impossible, impossible!" cried the agonized lady.

"Touch it," said Arago.

The lady gave a pull at Arago's nose, but it did not come off in her hand, as she had expected.

"A thousand pardons," she said, "but pray—oh, pray, hide it with your hat."

So Arago continued his journey with his nose in his hat, and the child's screams gradually subsided. Arago himself used to tell the story with much glee.

ROLE OF THE COCOANUT.

The Staff of Life to the Natives of Sea Washed Island.

It is more than a coincidence that the tree which furnishes a greater amount of available material to man than any other in the vast kingdom of vegetables is the first to spring up on the bare rocks of the newly arisen coral reef. The coconut, so famous that it may have floated halfway across the Pacific, is thus universally distributed throughout tropical islands.

It thrives best near the sea, seldom penetrating far into the interior. Its hard shell is a coat of mail for the embryo plant, enabling it to stand hard usage for a protracted period and locking up securely the precious life in miniature.

The fibrous husk which envelops it and is seldom seen on the market on account of the greatly increased bulk breaks the jar which would be inevitable should the hard nut fall unprotected from the tall tree to the ground sixty or eighty feet below.

Such a blow would scarcely fail to break the shell, occasioning the loss of the nourishing milk so necessary to the germ. The outer husk not only breaks the jar of a fall, but buoy's it up on the water, while the tough outer cuticle is waterproof.

Thus is the tree which offers to man almost in the raw state all his necessities freely scattered where the warm seas and their borders offer a footing, and from it the humble native secures sugar, milk, butter, wine, vinegar, oil, candles, soap, cups, idles, cordage, matting, thatch for roof and material for rafting, combining food, clothing and shelter in a single gift, continually making waste places habitable.—New Age.

Building Up a Speech.

Before making a speech Charles Dickens would decide on his various heads and then in his mind's eye liken the whole subject to the tire of a cart wheel, he being the hub. From the hub to the tire he would run as many spokes as there were subjects to be treated, and during the progress of the speech he would deal with each spoke separately, elaborating them as he went round the wheel, and when all the spokes dropped out one by one and nothing but the tire and space remained he would know that he had accomplished his task and that his speech was at an end.

Woman on the Bench.

Hyman Lazarus, for many years recorder of Raymon, knew the people who came before him. When a woman appeared to accuse a husband who had beaten her he said, "If I send him to jail you'll come back here tomorrow in tears and ask me to let him out." "No," she said, "I will not. I'd like to have him punished." "How much shall I give him then," asked Lazarus. "Two months, one month, six months?" "The woman, who had begun to relent, was speechless. "I'll tell you what I'll do," he said. "You come up here and take my chair, and whatever sentence you pronounce will go." The woman hesitated, but the recorder insisted. The husband was arraigned before her, and the recorder in a gruff voice ordered her to pronounce sentence. "Six months, three months, two months, a month—quick," he said; "let us have it." "The woman burst into tears. She and her husband embraced and went out of court rejoicing. "There!" said Lazarus. "If you come back I'll give you six months!"—New York Press.

Counts Up.

"My dear," he said in a mildly reproachful tone, "I have no doubt at all that you are a good bargain hunter and that you always get really excellent bargains, but you get too many of them."—Chicago Post.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

Li Hung Chang and the Men Who Tried to Poison Him.

When Li Hung Chang was Chinese premier and was having a bitter fight with some of the more conservative members of the tsungli-yamen he received as a present a magnificent cake which he had reason to suspect contained poison. He put the cake aside and set all his powerful machinery to work to find out who was at the bottom of the plot. The investigation was partly successful, the crime being traced to three men, of whom one at least was absolutely guilty. Li had the trio arrested and brought to his yamen. When they arrived they were ushered into his presence and were received in his courtliest manner. The cake was produced with the remark that politeness forbade its tasting it until the three generous donors had had an opportunity to enjoy its excellence. Li cut the cake, and one of his servants handed it to the unwilling guests. Each took a piece and ate or pretended to eat it. One crumbled the pieces and let them fall upon the floor, but the other two ate calmly, without manifesting any emotion. Ten minutes and the two men began to show symptoms of suffering. Li smiled benignantly and said to the man who had not eaten, "Your wisdom is so great that I am compelled to preserve your head as a souvenir to transcendental genius."

The man was removed and promptly decapitated. To the other two the premier remarked: "The cake that you are eating is not the one you sent, but one which I had my cook imitate. The poison from which you are suffering exists only in your imagination. I know of no way to cure your present pain except by letting you share the same fate as your friend who has just left the room."

As they were led away the statesman said to his retinue, "It is a pity that a man who can eat a deadly corrosive poison with an unmoved countenance should so misapprehend the talent wherewith heaven has endowed him."

ICEBERGS.

How These Found in the North Atlantic Are Formed.

The distance covered by an iceberg of the north Atlantic from the time it is formed until it reaches the banks is fully 2,500 miles. It may have been adrift for a year, exposed to wide changes of temperature, battered by ice floes, possibly other bergs and ceaselessly washed by the waves. Yet some of these seen 2,000 miles south of their starting point are nearly 300 feet in height and truly of majestic proportions, often 1,000 or more feet in length, while it is an established scientific fact that so much more of the bulk is under water than is visible that the largest bergs may extend into the ocean to a depth of over half a mile.

Their enormous size when they become detached from the glaciers is proved by the observations of explorers along the Greenland coast. A few years ago a berg was measured as nearly as possible around the edges. This distance was about five miles. It had several peaks estimated to range from 300 to 600 feet high. Judging from its appearance, it was a solid mass that had separated in its entirety from the glacial edge of Greenland.

As arctic navigators who venture far north often see a score or more of great bergs in a day, the tremendous glacial activity in this region can be appreciated. The majority of these that drift to the Grand banks come from Melville bay. Some of the distant glaciers that terminate the Greenland ice cap on this coast extend along a distance of fully twenty-five miles. Their thickness or height can only be estimated, but in places near the open sea it is believed to be several hundred feet.

Recent examinations of this coast show that during the short summer the formation of bergs in the bay is almost continuous. The glacial movement keeps pressing the ice forward until a thick stratum often projects many feet beyond that beneath. After a time the great weight overcomes the tensile strength of the mass and it falls into the sea, and a berg is created.—Day Allen Willey in Scientific American.

A Frog's Nest.

In Brazil a species of tree frog constructs in the water a curious nest, or fortifications, to protect its eggs and young from the attacks of fish. Starting at the bottom of a pond, the mother frog erects a circular, tubelike wall of mud which at the top projects above the surface of the water. In the water thus enclosed the eggs are laid, and when they have hatched out the frog's young are secure from enemies until they are able to take care of themselves.

Puppies Both.

"I would give half my fortune to be in your little dog's place," said a "smart" young man in a railway carriage to a girl who had a toy terrier in her arms.

"And it would be the right place for you," she retorted, "for I am taking him to have his ears cropped!"—London Express.

A Natural Inference.

"Matrimony," said the lady who had just secured her third divorce, "is, after all, an uncharted sea."

"I take it, then," her friend replied, "that you have not engaged in your various ventures for charitable purposes?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Manners Form at Last a Rich Varulab

with which the routine of life is washed and its details adorned.—Emerson.

What Did He Mean?

"Yes; I believe that every intelligent woman should have a vote."

MANNING THE STATIONS.

Discipline Aboard Ship at Sea in Times of Emergency.

At no time is the perfect organization aboard ship so well illustrated as in the time of an emergency. The slightest scent of danger in the wind must find every man ready. And every man is ready. Every man has a station. A bell (ap) may send your dining room steward off at a run just when he is serving your soup. At the bell tap he is no longer your steward. He is "No. 78" in the ship's emergency organization, and when he gets to his station he finds Nos. 51, 45, 230, 117, 213 and some others there to net with him like a machine. Aboard a big ship there are sometimes as many as sixty stations about the vessel, and at the sound of an alarm bell thirty seconds have not elapsed before every man has responded to his number at his station and is ready to act, to fight fire, to man the lifeboats, or what not.

Up in the wheelhouse is further exemplification of what system will do. Within reach of the officers are a dozen contrivances of machinery that, connect with every part of the ship. A touch of one lever closes a bulkhead in this or that compartment of the hold, a touch of another man's emergency stations, a lever here man's any one or all. Here is a telephone, its wires extending to every part of the ship, and an officer's voice carried to a distance station in the bowels of the ship is so magnified by mechanical means that it can be heard twenty feet from the receiver and fairly bellows its orders.

A sailor or steward never knows at what minute, day or night, he may be called to his station. At the sound of the signal bell he must be at his post. There is a drill of some kind every day aboard ship, but the men never know whether they are running to a real fire or only a drill. Boats are uncovered, falls overhauled, davits swung out. Every boat must have its compass, night signals, fresh water and provisions ready for immediate action. From the chart room the captain can start a squad in the most remote part of the ship simply by pressing a button, and the flashing of tiny electric lights faithfully record how every detail of the drill is being carried out. A chart gives the location of all bulkheads, and a tiny light sparkles when this or that water tight compartment is closed. In case of a collision every bulkhead below the water line is closed by a turn of a lever in the wheelhouse, making the modern ship practically unsinkable.—Van Vleet Adling in Book-keeper.

He Oazed the Low Wallace.

Shortly after the first success of "Helen-Hur" Low Wallace had occasion to go over to London and one day picked up a pirated copy of the novel, at a railroad newsstand. To his amazement he found the subtitle left off, a preface interpolated and one of the chapters rewritten. Of course he boiled with rage, and as soon as possible he called on the publisher. That gentleman coolly admitted his crime and told Wallace he thought the amended form better adapted to the British taste, doneharknow. His gall was so stupendous that the novelist was awed and went away without spilling his gore.

It Was Good Advice.

A wildly turbulent peasant was once a witness in a trial before Chief Baron O'Grady. The counsel, after pestering him for some time, put a question to him which reflected on the witness' character.

"If ye ax me that again I'll give ye a kick in the go!" was the answer.

The counsel appealed to the court, stating that an answer was necessary to his client's case, ending up with the query, "What would your lordship advise me to do?"

"If you are resolved to repeat the question," replied the court, "I'd advise you to move a little from the witness."

The Poultice Is a Barbaric Relic.

The poultice is a barbaric relic of the days of witch burning. The typical home poultice is made of flaxseed. It is a soggy, unsavory, germ infested instrument of torture. Clapped upon the suffering baby's chest, it interferes with the poor child's breathing, infects his skin with the germs that cause pimples and boils and makes him unbearably uncomfortable and unhappy. The heat in the poultice is its only valuable feature. The dampness does damage, and the flaxseed is as inert as so much sawdust or breakfast food. Why not use hot water bags or, better still, hot cloths?—Delineator.

He Got the Teacher.

A man called at a grammar school in a large city to see one of the teachers and, uncertain just which was the room he wanted, noted the bell buttons in the main corridor. He pressed one of them. His surprise was great when soon after the sound of the gong children and teachers fled forth from the various rooms, all in orderly line and with no excitement or crowding. The visitor had pressed the button which called for the fire alarm drill practice.

A Familiar Trait.

"After an absence of twenty years a Chicago man walked in on his wife the other day. She didn't recognize him. He sat down and kicked because slumber was late."

"Then she recognized him, eh?"—Kansas City Journal.

Daylight Only.

Mrs. Baker—Mrs. Smith is wearing light mourning. Bobbie—What is light mourning, ma? Mrs. Baker—It's the kind that permits you to go to matinee, but not to evening performances.

Running Conversation.

Collector (Angrily)—You know very well, sir, that this bill has been running several years. Now, I put it up to you, what do you want me to do with it? Debtor—By George, I'd enter it in the next Marathon race if I were you!—Puck.

CENTRIFUGAL FORCE.

Some of the Wonderful Properties of Rapidly Revolving Bodies.

It is probably well known to our readers that by means of revolving soft copper disks, the edges of which are served with diamond dust by beating it in, diamonds can be saved up. By means of sharp, rapidly revolving from disks it is possible to cut through heavy steel armor plates of four to eight inches in thickness. These phenomena belong to a very interesting department in physics, the physics of revolving bodies, that doubtless still has a great deal that is remarkable to offer. The rotation of a wheel results in the phenomenon that keeps the wheelmen or bicyclist without exertion free on his seat—i. e., the so called free axis. We can also observe it easily in a top, which, its equilibrium disturbed, as long as the rotation is rapid enough always resumes a certain position in regard to its axis without requiring pivot bearings. Rotation also exercises a tension producing effect on the substance of a revolving body, and it is this tension that imparts to the soft saws referred to their notable efficiency. If, for instance, a disk of thin cardboard is caused by a suitable transmission to rotate very rapidly on the lathe the rotatory tension causes the card to behave like sheet metal.

As the Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift states, the cardboard can in such case no longer be bent and if struck with a hammer gives off a sound as though we were striking bronze. This is, however, only the beginning. If we place on the shaft of an electromotor a disk of good paper, cut into an exact circle about eight inches in diameter, this paper disk can be made at the highest rotating speed of the motor to saw through elgah box wood. At the cutting surface it acquires a fine brown polish. The publication to question shows other interesting experiments. We can, for instance, sit on the shaft of the rotatory apparatus a drum, about which may be passed an annular closed little chain in such a manner that at the highest rotatory speed of which the motor is capable it can be slipped off the drum. The chain will then behave like a solid ring, roll across the table and when it strikes the ground bounce up like a hoop. The action principle on which all these tension phenomena are based is centrifugal force.

BASEBALL STRATEGY.

A Bit of Quick Thinking and Good Play on the Diamond.

The quickest thinking I ever saw on a baseball field was done by Tommy McCarthy, the Boston outfielder of years ago. Tom Browne, one of the speediest runners that ever played baseball, was on second base, and New York needed one run to tie the score. Jack Doyle, then a great batter, was at bat, and it seemed certain that a base hit by Doyle would tie the score and perhaps win the game, as there was but one out, and Browne was so speedy he could score from second base on almost any kind of a safe hit. McCarthy crept closer to the infield on left, realizing that, although he could throw with wonderful rapidity and accuracy, the chances were all against throwing Browne out at the plate unless he was close and the ball came to him quickly. Doyle drove a hard line hit straight to the left field. Browne went scudding toward third base. Doyle raced for first, and McCarthy plunged forward at top speed. The fielder reached the ball on its first bound, grabbed it and without stopping or looking threw with terrific force and perfect aim across the diamond into the first baseman's hands. Browne had stopped at third base. Doyle, who had turned first with the intention of sprinting to second, was caught standing still ten feet from first. The next batter went out on a fly, and Boston won the game.

After the game I asked McCarthy concerning the play. "Well," he explained, "Browne is a quick thinker. He saw just how hard that ball was hit and knew he would be thrown out at the plate unless I fumbled. Doyle doesn't think very fast, and, knowing that he would turn first and stop to see if I was throwing home, I threw across to first and caught him."

He figured that out while the ball was screaming through the air toward him, probably reaching his conclusions and making the decision in four-fifths of a second.—Hugh S. Fullerton in American Magazine.

"Handle With Care."

In her assumed character of mother little Miss Dorothy, "going on five," spanked her new doll so rigorously that the eyes dropped out. This accident seemed to make quite an impression on the young lady, and when it came her turn to be reproved in the good old fashioned way a few days later she glanced up from her mother's knee as the exercises were about to begin and plaintively observed:

"Better not spank too hard, mamma. 'Member what happened to the doll!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Self Tending Beacons.

The acetylene lighted buoys of the Swedish coast keep in action seventy days without renewal of the single tubes of fifty liters of dissolved acetylene. Ingenious automatic lighting makes this possible. A bright reflecting surface and a black absorbing one give unequal expansion by daylight, thus closing a valve and shutting off the gas, but at night this action ceases, the valve opens, and the gas, automatically lighted, continues burning.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not Silent.

"I am sealing this letter with a silent kiss," he wrote to her, and just then he dropped a little of the hot wax on his thumb and let out a howl of pain that could be heard clear around the corner.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Psychology of Dreams.

Dreams go by contraries, but they nearly always agree with what we eat.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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FEAR.

HOW IT MAY BE OVERCOME.

Fear is not always a lack of courage. One may be absolutely fearless when facing real danger, but a perfect coward about trifling matters. Many people fear to be in a crowded hall, and from a sense of uneasiness, leave some enjoyable affair and return home. Thousands fear lightning to such an extent that during a thunder storm they become ill. Fear of this character is caused by a nervousness brought on chiefly by diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

A further proof that these organs are diseased is ascertained by depositing a small quantity of urine in a glass tumbler and if after standing twenty-four hours it has a rosy or milky appearance, it has a sediment. If your back pains you, and you often have a desire to urinate during the night, with burning, stinging, itching, it's the strong evidence that your kidneys and bladder are diseased and the very strongest reason why you should not delay in trying DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, the pathfinder in medicine, for diseases of the kidneys and bladder, liver, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation.

We are so absolutely certain of the curative powers of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, that we will send you a trial bottle, absolutely free, by mail. If you will write to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Montreal, N. Y.

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ROYAL MAIDS.

When They Wish to Marry They Must Do the Proposing.

When a reigning queen is to be married she must be the one to broach the subject first to her future consort. The same rule holds good with regard to all royal ladies who marry commoners.

The late Queen Victoria has told how she managed to "put the question" to Prince Albert—how she first showed him Windsor and its beauties and the distant landscape and then said, "All this may be yours." The queen of Holland on a like occasion simply sent a sprig of white heather, begging Prince Henry to look out its meaning in a book of flowers and their meanings. The Duchess of Argyll took the following means of proposing to the Marquis of Lorne: She was about to attend a state ball and gave it out that she would choose as her partner for the first dance the man she intended to honor. She selected the marquis, who subsequently became her husband.

But perhaps the most interesting of all ways chosen was that of the Duchess of Devon. She took the earl, as he then was, to a dinner and showed him his contents. There he saw a number of trills he had given her at different times, including sprigs of several kinds of flowers, now dead, he had picked for her at various times. He was much impressed at the sight, nor did it require words on her part to make her meaning plain.—London Answers.

ADENOIDS.

The Way These Growths Endanger the Health of Children.

Adenoids are curious little cauliflower-like growths which appear at the junction of the nasal cavity and the pharynx. They are often observed at birth, but they seldom cause discomfort until some months later. Then they interfere with respiration and cause the baby to be restless. It tosses in its sleep and wakens suddenly, crying out as if in distress.

If adenoids are permitted to remain they deform the mouth, teeth, throat, chest and face. At their worst they produce pop eyes and what is called a frog face. They cause mouth breathing, with all its attendant evils. They open the way for a hundred and one ills, from rupture of the eardrum, running from the ears, coughs and tonillitis to pulmonary tuberculosis.

A slight operation suffices to remove them. The baby suffers little pain and loses little blood. Out they come, and with them the overgrown tonilla that constantly accompany them. If they are suffered to remain they may never be discovered. But it is certain that in one way or another, directly or indirectly, they will cause damage.—Dr. Leonard Keene Hirschberg in Dellinclair.

Yarmouth's Narrow Street.

Kitty Witches row, Great Yarmouth, can justly claim to be the narrowest street in the world, the entrance at one end being only twenty-nine inches and at the other fifty-six inches. It gives some idea of the width when one mentions that neighbors can shake hands and put out each other's candles across the street. Why these rows have been so constructed has given rise to a good deal of discussion. Some writers give the reason that when there was a very high tide the water might flow through them; others, in the event of an invasion they would prove an excellent means of defense or that the ground plans of the rows were suggested by the fishermen's nets, which spread on the dunes to dry them, which represented the rows. Yarmouth has 145 rows, and their total length exceeds seven miles. Kitty Witches being the most interesting and the narrowest of all.

How Faraday Refused a Pension.

Lord Melbourne once announced to Faraday that it was his pleasing duty to offer him a pension, but he added, "I suppose all this science is humbug." Faraday at once replied, "If that is your opinion, my lord, I decline the pension." and retired. Melbourne, on meeting some of his colleagues, said: "I have had a strange thing happen. A man has declined a pension." But these gentlemen knew Faraday's position and reputation better than the premier and urged him to rectify the blunder. Faraday was again interviewed, but Melbourne was obliged to retract and apologize before the pension was accepted.

London Snowstorms.

The purifying effect of a snowstorm on city air was shown in London by experiments which demonstrated five times the amount of impurities on week days, when all the factories are active, as on Sundays. It was figured out that nevertheless a single Sunday snowstorm carried to the surface of the county of London 76 tons of dissolved solids, 142 tons of suspended matters, 100 tons of coal, 25 tons of salt and a ton of ammonia.—London Chronicle.

A Sudden Start.

"You used to go to school with Coppens, the new millionaire, didn't you?" "I did. Fact is, I gave him his first start in life."

"How?"

"With a bent pin."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

On His Birthday.

He: The worst thing about me is my nose. I've got such a beastly one. She: You shouldn't say such things about a gift. He: A gift? I—ah—don't understand. She: Wasn't it a birthday present?—New York Journal.

Wherever we meet misery we owe pity.—Dryden.

Useful to Flirts.

A young man called on a patent expert and showed him an idea he wanted protected. It was in the form of an engagement ring.

"But," said the expert, examining the very ordinary looking circlet, "what is there patentable about this?"

"It is adjustable, sir," said the inventor proudly.—London Answers.

GIFT OF LANGUAGE.

Advantages of the Man Who is Able to Talk Well.

There is no other one thing which enables us to make so good an impression, especially upon those who do not know us thoroughly, as the ability to converse well. A man who can talk well, who has the art of putting things in an attractive way, who can interest others immediately by his power of speech, has a very great advantage over one who may know more than he, but who cannot express himself with ease or eloquence.

You may be a good singer, a fine artist, you may have a great many accomplishments which people occasionally see or enjoy, you may have a very beautiful home and a lot of property, which comparatively few people ever know about, but if you are a good converser every one you meet recognizes and appreciates your art. Everybody you converse with feels the influence of your skill and charm.

In other words, there is no accomplishment, no attainment, which you can use so constantly and effectively which will give so much pleasure to your friends as fine conversation. There is no doubt that the gift of language was intended to be a much greater accomplishment than the majority of us have ever made of it.—Orison Sweet Marden in Success Magazine.

PAPER AND CANVAS.

An Anecdote of Turner, the Great Landscape Painter.

In a book entitled "Stories of the English Artists" B. Davies and C. Hunt tell an interesting anecdote of Turner, the great landscape painter. He disliked to part with his pictures and when he sold one invariably wore a look of dejection and oppression. If a friend asked him what was the matter he would sorrowfully explain, "I've lost one of my children this week."

Once a rich Birmingham manufacturer, Gilloft by name, introduced himself to the painter and stated that he had come to buy.

"Don't want to sell" or some such laconic rebuff was the answer.

The manufacturer then drew from his pocket a bundle of banknotes, about £5,000 worth.

"More paper," observed Turner, with grim humor, a little softened, however, and evidently enjoying the joke.

"To be hurried for more canvas," replied the persistent Gilloft, waving his hand at the "Building of Carriage" and its companions.

This tone of cool depreciation seemed to have a happy effect, and finally Gilloft departed with some £5,000 worth of Turner's pictures.

A Strenuous Worker.

"The Reminiscences of Bismarck" contains an account of his courtship. He was a young Prussian officer when he first met Johanna von Puttkamer, but he made application at once to her father for permission to pay his addresses. Against Bismarck's protest, the old gentleman did not absolutely decline it. Instead he wrote giving permission to pay a sort of "visit of inspection" at the Puttkamer home. Bismarck hastened to Reinfeld. The whole Puttkamer family was lined up to greet him. The father and mother glared at him solemnly, and Johanna herself stood between them, her eyes cast modestly downward. With the awful, whirlwind decision that scored Bismarck his later political triumphs he carried the situation by storm. Galloping up the driveway, he leaped from his horse, ran forward and flung his arms around Johanna, taking no heed of her scandalized parents and catching her to his breast and covering her blushing face with kisses. After that there could be no talk of "probation" or "waiting." The betrothal was necessarily an accepted fact.

Satisfied Each Side.

Nearer seven feet tall than six was the father of the present earl of Enniskillen. He was a magistrate and a mighty fighter. He used to come to the "justice room" ready dressed for hunting quite early in the morning, in order to hear cases before he started off to the meet. His practice was to hear the plaintiff and then horse-whip the defendant, abusing him for behaving in such a blackguardly manner. Then he heard the defendant and afterward horse-whipped the plaintiff. It is said that both parties left the court perfectly satisfied, each saying that the other had been horse-whipped by his honor.—London Graphic.

How He Knew.

"My wife took me to the orchestra concert last night, and I think they played Wagner."

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, a big bunch of plaster fell from the ceiling into the middle aisle during the concert, and a man who was sleeping near me woke up and said 'Wagner!'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Got It Free.

A good old preacher who had decided to leave an unremunerative charge, finding it impossible to collect his salary, said in his farewell sermon: "I have little more to add, dear brethren, save this—you were all in favor of free salvation, and the manner in which you have treated me proves that you have got it!"

Would Seem Not.

"In these stories of the middle ages we always read about the hero's good right arm."

"Well?"

"Was there never a southpaw knight?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

He Went Early That Night.

He (calling)—I'm here promptly, Miss Fannie. She—Yes, Mr. Staylate. He—Never like to keep people waiting. She (significantly)—Waiting for you to come you mean, of course.—Washington Post.

No Need of a Bargain.

Beggar—Kind sir, give me a penny for my two children. Kind Sir—That isn't dear, certainly, but I don't think I'll take them. I have four already at home.—Stray Stories.

PAPER FOR MONEY.

Extreme Care and Secrecy Used in Its Manufacture.

The various great nations devote much study to the improvement of their secret processes of manufacturing paper for money and banknotes, the principal object being, of course, to render counterfeiting more and more difficult.

Our own government guards with extreme care every detail of the manufacture of this paper, laying special importance upon its secret of getting silk thread into the composition of the paper itself.

The efforts of this government, however, are not nearly so painstaking as those put forth in making the money paper used for Bank of England notes, which are probably the finest paper money in the world. These notes are manufactured from fine Irish linen, and the peculiar properties of the Test water (so called from the river of that name) produce paper of a purity and texture unsurpassed. The secret of the security of the Bank of England note against forgery and counterfeiting is said to be entirely in the paper itself and not in the printing.

In addition, the notes show a watermark so cleverly devised that an expert from the mill can tell by a glance at the date of manufacture the very name of the employee who made it. The watermark is produced by a design, countermark in the woven fibers of the paper in which the hot paper pulp is poured and dried. It has never been successfully imitated.

Extraordinary precautions are taken for the security of the mill where these notes are made, as well as of everything in the mill. There is, of course, a staff of police constantly in attendance and a private wire to police headquarters, nine miles away.

The watchmen who patrol the mill corridors every night must pass at each quarter of an hour clocks of wonderfully ingenious construction, the revolving dial of which are pierced with holes, which at the precise moment the watchman is due before them pass over a slot. The watchman pushes through a peg he carries, and the clock ticks on. Should he not present himself at the moment scheduled for him to appear, however, the timepiece immediately sounds an alarm.—New York Tribune.

ARAB SCHOOLS.

Their Peculiar Methods in Teaching and Studying.

"An Arab school," said a traveler. "Is one of the most interesting places in Cairo to visit. The children, with the schoolmaster, sit upon the floor or the ground in a semicircle, and each has a tablet of wood which is painted white and upon which the lessons are written. When the latter are learned they are washed out and replaced by other lessons."

"During study hours the Arab schools remind one of the Chinese, for the children all study aloud, and as they chant they rock back and forth like trees in a storm, and this movement is continued for an hour or more at a time. The schoolmaster rocks back and forth also, and altogether the school presents a most novel appearance as well as sound. Worshippers in the mosques always move about while reciting the Koran, as this movement is believed to assist the memory."

"The desks of the Arab schools are old contrivances of palm sticks, upon which is placed the Koran or one of the thirty sections of it. After learning the alphabet the boys take up the study of the Koran, memorizing entire chapters of it until the sacred book is entirely familiar."

"A peculiar method is followed in learning the Koran. The study begins with the opening chapter, and from this it skips to the last. The last but one is then learned, then the last but two, and so on in inverted order, ending finally with the second chapter."

"During the student's progress it is customary for the schoolmaster to send on the wooden tablet a lesson painted in black and red and green to the father, who returns it after inspection with a couple of pinners pasted upon it. The salaries of the schoolmasters are very meager indeed."—Washington Herald.

Honest Answer.

The stories told of Smetzer, a famous Swiss organ builder, prove that he was a man of rare and incorruptible honesty. At one time the parish officers of a country church applied to Smetzer to examine their organ and make improvements in it.

"Gentlemen," said Smetzer after a careful examination of the instrument in question, "your organ be worth £100 just now. Well, I will spend you £100 on it, and it shall then be worth £60!"—London Graphic.

Those Elaborate Defenses.

"Would you shoot a man who as-

ailed you remedy?"

"No," answered the peaceful citizen.

"I'd rather take a chance on his personal opinion than to go before a jury with a story that might convince the general public that he was right."—Washington Star.

Pretty Light.

"I'll have to ask you to pay in advance," remarked the hotel keeper.

"Isn't my luggage good enough security?"

"I fear it is a little too emotional."

Established by Franklin in 1768.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131
House Telephone 160

Saturday, June 26, 1909.

At present rate of progress New Bedford will soon outstrip all other Massachusetts cities and become the banner factory town.

Candidate Bryan says that the eighteen Democrats in the Senate who voted for the protective duty on iron ore have done the party irreparable harm.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is soon to retire from President Taft's Cabinet and Representative Scott of Kansas is said to be slated for his place.

It may now be said of Mr. Harriman, who is suffering from an attack of rheumatism, that he has acquired possession of all the roads that lead to the union depot of pain.

The hot weather of the past few weeks is what Newport needs to make good business even if it does feel a trifle uncomfortable. We have the satisfaction of knowing that it is hotter in the cities than it is here.

The movement to tax corporations by the national government will interfere with the laws of many States which already levy heavy taxes on corporations chartered or doing business in those States.

Senator La Follette starts a brush fire under Senator Aldrich nearly every day, but quick work on the part of the New England Fire Department promptly extinguishes it.—Globe Democrat.

It will take more than the political buffoon from Wisconsin to start a conflagration with the New England Senators.

The "non-partisan" crusade, led by such eminent "non-partisans" as Ex-Governor Garvin, Ex-Mayor McCarthy of Providence, and Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald of Pawtucket, still goes bravely on. This distinguished trio is nightly haranguing the multitude in Providence to get them to register, and the Journal in plain sober type tells its readers that this noted "non-partisan" aggregation "ignores party issues in every instance," and in the next sentence it quotes the language of Mayor Fitzgerald as follows:

"If every man in Rhode Island eligible to vote should see to it that his name is on the registry list, and then should cast his vote, there would be no more Nelson W. Aldrich in Congress selling out the people who elected him in the interests of the robber tariff barons; there would be no more legislators sitting in the State House like wooden dummies led by a blind horse."

This is truly edifying "non-partisan" language with a vengeance. Still further the same paper quotes the same "non-partisan" Ex-Mayor as follows:

"At the election in November the re-apportioning amendment will come before the people for their sanction. If that is passed and becomes a part of the Constitution the Democrats will never have an opportunity of electing a Legislature that will be favorable to the masses for years to come. It is necessary to register now so as to defeat that proposition in the fall."

This is what might be called non-partisanishness run mad.

It is a favorite theme with political writers and newspapers in other parts of the country who take their knowledge of Rhode Island affairs from the Providence Journal, to talk about the "rotten borough" system, and glibly tell their hearers and readers that Rhode Island is a corrupt state and that the people do not rule, that our South the voting population control its affairs, etc., and nonsense. The Journal has repeated this class of falsehood so long that we sometimes think that they may have convinced even themselves that there is some truth in their statements. In reality no more barefaced falsehoods were ever perpetrated on a long suffering people than these same editorial statements repeated day in and day out. To prove that the people rule in Rhode Island and that a majority of all the votes are cast for the party in power one has only to look at the figures of the last election, which is an example of the figures in any election for many years past. The State senate is the great bugbear of these would-be-reformers and is the bulwark against which they beat their heads and tear their hair. The official figures show that at the last election 40,161 votes were cast for Republican Senators and 29,245 for Democratic Senators, a clear majority of 10,916 for the Republican party. To go still further, the Republican Senators that were elected received 37,700 votes while the successful Democratic Senators received only 2,938 votes, and yet they tell us that the Senate represents the "rotten borough" system and ignores the will of the people. The Democratic orators are fond of telling their hearers that that party frequently carries the State and elects its Governor and Lieutenant Governor but owing to the "rotten borough" system, the Senate robs them of the fruits of victory, by which is meant the offices with salaries attached. The word frequent in this case must have a very elastic interpretation. Since the adoption of the State constitution in 1902, a period of 65 years, there have been three Democratic Governors and an equal number of Lieutenant Governors of that political persuasion.

The Cape Cod Canal.

Ground was broken on Tuesday of this week by August Belmont for the construction of the Cape Cod Canal from Sandwich, to Barnstable Bay, Mass., across Cape Cod to Buzzard's Bay, thereby making possible the elimination of one of the most dangerous points of navigation along the Atlantic Coast.

For many years there has been talk of a waterway across Cape Cod, but it was not until a few years ago that the matter began to take real form. Now the plan is to be financed by August Belmont & Co., who have underwritten \$6,000,000 in bonds and \$6,000,000 in stock of the Boston, Cape Cod and New York Canal Company.

A new company, known as the Cape Cod Canal Construction Company, was formed to take over the construction work and to finance the enterprise. For this company August Belmont was selected President, A. L. Devens of Boston Vice President, William Barclay Parsons Chief Engineer, and a Board of Directors consisting of L. E. Loree, President of the Delaware and Hudson Railway Company; De Witt Clinton Farnham, E. M. Davidson, Charles H. Allen, Francis R. Appleton, August Belmont, A. L. Devens, E. W. Lancaster, William Barclay Parsons, Dudley L. Pickman, and Frederick B. Underwood; President of the Erie Railroad.

This company arranged with August Belmont & Co. to finance the enterprise, and a contract has been made with the Dignou Cape Cod Construction Company for the actual work of digging the ditch.

The canal will be about twelve miles long. The distance from Barnstable Bay to Buzzard's Bay is close to eight miles, and the approaches in both bays will add about four miles. It will be from 260 to 300 feet at the surface, 160 feet wide at the bottom, and 30 feet deep.

Commerce will derive great advantage by reason of the shortness of this new water route compared with those now in existence. Boston and New York have their waterway shortened by seventy-four miles over the Vineyard Sound route and 142 miles over the outside sea route around the cape. It is estimated that the canal will cost \$12,000,000 and will take about four years to dig.

Lost Faith in Party.

Roger J. Mills of Texas, once a Democratic leader in the U. S. Senate, and the author of the famous—or infamous—Mills tariff bill, has lost faith in his party, and thinks the quicker they go to pieces the better. He says:

"The present exhibition which is being made in the United States Senate by senators calling themselves Democrats, and assuming to read out of the party all those who do not bear the mark of their approval, is shameful. In fact, it is a very difficult matter in these degenerate later days for a real Democrat of the old school and one who had confidence and belonged to the party for the sake of the principles which it represented, to have any idea at all as to what a Democrat is."

The party as now represented at Washington might as well pass out of existence, for it has survived its usefulness, and only serves now to make a humiliating spectacle to make honest Democrats hang their heads in shame. I believe that men who think like we do would rather see the party die than to see it further prostituted to serve the uses of the base men who now seem to control it."

This is plain language, but coming from a life-long Democratic leader it must be given due weight.

For Woman Suffrage.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who has recently figured prominently as an advocate of woman's suffrage, returned recently from London. She declares her belief that "women will soon have the right to vote in both England and America," and confirmed in a measure the recent reports that she would give strong financial support to the suffrage movement of which New York is to be made the chief battleground. A woman of her wealth and social standing will have great weight in the suffrage fight.

"The woman smuggler, says an exchange, is the terror of all ports, and the new revelations at New York are new only to the sense that they are old enough to be new again. The woman smuggler is the standing argument against the claim that woman has so much a higher conception of duty than the man that her exercise of the right of suffrage would be a moral gain."

It is easier to distribute than accumulate. Russell Sage spent more than fifty years in accumulating \$65,000,000, and Mrs. Sage has disbursed \$25,000,000 of it in less than three years, for benevolent purposes.

Two of the eleven graduates of the first class at Smith College, thirty years ago, are living and seven of these are married, which rather contradicts an impression that most college women sidestep matrimony.

President Francis of Brown University says: "There is nothing more demoralizing than to sit forever on the bleachers and criticize the strong men who have plunged into the game."

"In the political balloon contest Col. Bryan has managed to stay longer in the air than any other candidate." This proves the superior quality of his gas.

Weather Bulletin.

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Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross country June 24 to 28, warm wave 23 to 27, cool wave 29 to 30. Warm wave was expected to bring a period of warm temperatures; not excessive, but favorable to crops where moisture may be sufficient.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about June 29; cross Pacific slope by close of 29; great central valleys 30 to July 2, eastern states 3. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about June 28, great central valleys 30, eastern states July 2. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about July 1, great central valleys 3, eastern states 5.

This disturbance will cause very hot weather. The warm wave will not hold on long but it will cause things to sizzle, and will be the warmest part of July. A great cool wave will follow, the temperatures going much below normal. Severe storms may be expected about the time the hot wave arrives. Following this disturbance the trend of temperatures will be downward till about July 20.

The changes in weather features of July will be slow and with the exception of the first and last weeks of the month, stormish weather, with slow moving storms or storm centers will be the rule. About middle of the month while the interesting summer weather events are slowly creeping along a series of severe storms will break loose and rip things furiously. That period will be worth watching and future bulletin will discuss it. Crop weather of July is expected to be fairly good except too much rain in the cotton states and a little too dry in some of the northern states. Temperatures will average above normal in the eastern and below in the western states.

The astronomers who have proposed to communicate with Mars by reflecting sunlight through the agency of mirrors seem to have overlooked one important fact. At the times of these near approaches of Mars that planet can be seen only during the night when there is no sunlight to be reflected.

It is said that Prof. Pickering estimated the cost of these mirrors at ten million dollars. Mary Proctor, a well known astronomical writer, daughter of the late Prof. Proctor, and many other scientists have denounced this mirror proposition publicly. Seems as bad an error as the first railroad bridge at Cincinnati. After the bridge was completed the civil engineers found that the roads on opposite sides of the river were not of the same gauge. Robinson Crusoe's canoe cost him a year's work and then he could not get it to the sea.

I am of the opinion that the scheme of signaling to Mars is a wild-eyed proposition, but if such a thing be possible it must come through electric signals when Mars is in electrical touch with the earth. Astronomers are spending much time and money on speculative astronomy and very little, if any good can come of such work.

The 101 Ranch Circus.

Among the horses, steers, broncos, buffaloes, cowboys, Indians and other conglomeration of the "wild and woolly" west which the Miller Brothers' famous 101 Ranch is bringing to this city on next Wednesday, is an element new to this community—the Cow Girl. The lady bronco buster; the feminine conqueror of beef and horse; the jockey in lingerie; the Rough Rider in ribbons and ruffles.

The Cow Girl is a development of the stock-raising west comparing with the Bachelor Girl and the Independent woman of the East. She is out of the New Woman class not of the sort that discards her feminine attributes and tries to ape the man, slapping a lily, athletic young woman with a superfluity of nerve and animal spirits, with a realization that in affairs where skill is the chief qualification she has an equal chance with her brothers.

Those who expect to see a group of raw-boned, masculine Amazons in these cowgirls will suffer a keen disappointment, for there is not one of them who would not—and does not—out a dainty figure on the floor of a ballroom. From Mabel Miller, champion all-around cowgirl of the west, to Dolly Roberts, noted for her skill at horse, they are a pretty collection of girls as ever set machine hearts a-flutter. They are close friends and happy associates, recruited from ranches which adjoin the 101, and all are with the show for a jolly good time.

Miss Miller is not unknown here, for her fame has preceded her. Her achievements in the saddle have given her a title to the claim of being one of the most fearless and accomplished horsewomen in the world. And she can rope, throw and ride a steer in something less than a minute.

Middletown.

Mrs. C. Woodman Chase, with her daughter, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Peabody on 8d Beach Road.

"The School of the King," a service for "Children's Day," was given on Sunday evening at the Methodist Episcopal church by the members of the Sunday School assisted by the choir. Readings, exercises and recitations were given by the children and also duets and trios with special music by the choir and a solo, "Praise Him," by the pastor, Rev. Clayton E. Delamater. The platform and choir rail were decorated with flowers. The offering was received by the Misses Dorothy and Ivali Peckham, dressed in white.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS.

Despondent over continued illness, Alfred Belcher, 72 years old, a shoemaker of Stoneham, Mass., killed himself by shooting.

Leo Mullen, aged 11, was drowned while swimming in a lake at Newton, Mass.

Unable to swim, Michael Slankack, 19 years old, was drowned in a pond at Northampton, Mass., when he went beyond his depth.

Hates and Bowdoin colleges, Hampton Institute, the Boston Art Museum and public library and the town of Gorham, Me., are all benefited by the bequests left in the will of the late Dana Estes, the Boston publisher, explorer and connoisseur.

The number of inmates at the State Sanatorium at Wallum Pond is now 111. The number is constantly increasing.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Livingston of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Hase, parents of Mrs. Livingston.

Washington Matters.

Draft of Proposed Amendment to Tariff Bill Completed—Democrats Want Vote on Income Tax—Policy of the Administration in Foreign Affairs—Notes.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.] Washington, D. C., June 24, 1909.

The President and the Attorney General have completed the draft of the proposed amendment to the tariff bill, imposing a tax of two per cent on the net earnings of corporations, and have submitted it to Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee. Some time was spent by the Committee in considering the draft, and the advisability of placing a minimum limitation in the bill, was discussed, so that corporations whose net earnings were less than the stipulated amount would not be required to pay any tax. No change, however, was reached and no commands were issued to the President and his legal advisers. There is every indication that the tax on corporations will be added to the tariff bill without difficulty and without prolonged debate and that it will receive the almost unanimous support of both parties.

Mr. Taft is greatly in earnest in his advocacy of this tax and is urging all Senators to get into line with the organization and vote for it, and the consensus of opinion is that the President's recommendation will actually hasten the enactment of the tariff law. The Democrats are endeavoring to devise some scheme by which a direct vote on the income tax proposition can be obtained, and also, a method by which they can get some credit for the tax on the net earnings of corporations. In the recent discussion of this subject, Senator Daniel recalled the fact that early in the debate he offered an amendment providing for a tax on the gross earnings of corporations, and he hopes to show that the President's proposition is merely a modification of his method of raising revenue. Mr. Bailey has declared his determination to obtain a direct vote on his income tax amendment, either in committee of the whole or in the Senate, but some of the Democrats are urging him to withdraw his amendment so that he can offer it later as a substitute for the tariff corporation tax proposition. The prediction is made, however, that even if they do succeed in getting a direct vote on the income amendment it will command less, by eleven votes, than the majority.

The policy to be pursued by the present administration through the State Department in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States has been most explicitly defined by Secretary Knox, this week. This policy is to promote the commercial and trade interests of this country with the foreign nations of the world as extensively as possible, and in dealing with these nations the administration will adopt such measures as seem certain most effectively to promote the growth of foreign trade and under conditions most satisfactory to American business interests. The Secretary of State has announced that the aid which the department has been giving to American business interests in securing a portion of the Chinese loan for the Hankow and Sze-Chuan Railway has been successful. The department is informed that the agents of the foreign banking interests in China have recommended to their principals that United States bankers receive a share in the loan, and that the Chinese government has expressed its pleasure at having the United States assist in capitalizing its enterprises. Secretary Knox takes it for granted that American bankers will be asked to subscribe one-fourth of the loan of \$27,600,000, which is being floated by the Chinese government, and the State Department will assist the Americans in securing a fair share of engineers to work on the railroad, and will endeavor, also, to effect the purchase in this country of at least one-fourth of the machinery required. According to Huntington Wilson, the Assistant Secretary of State, it is well known that the appointment of American engineers in China is extremely important from a commercial point of view, particularly because they are in a position to recommend the purchase of American material for construction work.

Another step in the campaign of the State Department to further American commercial interests, is the encouragement of the scheme to establish a series of banks in South American countries. While Secretary Knox considers South America not so fertile a field as China and the Orient, he expects this movement will result in an appreciable increase in American trade. China, however, he believes to be the country to which America must look as a vast market for its raw products and manufactures.

The Indian service is being subjected to a general "shaking up" by the Secretary of the Interior, and already a half dozen officials in the field are under investigation with the prospect that one of them may go to the penitentiary. A number who have used their places to further their own ends at the expense of the Indians are to be dismissed, and the entire field service is to be subjected to a rigid investigation this summer.

Denver Club Wins Morris Trophy Chicago, June 25.—The Tom Morris Memorial trophy, which was contested for on June 16 by fifty-five teams of eight entered by clubs of the Western Golf association, was formally awarded to the Denver Country club at a meeting of the directors of the association.

Freight Conductor Killed Boston, June 25.—Clarence J. Gosselin, a freight conductor, was instantly killed last night when he was run over by an engine near the Allston station. He was 24 years old.

Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, brother of President Taft, was elected president of the Phillips Andover Academy Alumni association at the annual meeting at Andover, Mass.

OLDSMOBILE.

The Olds Motor Works

have cancelled their Agency with the Davis Auto Co., of Providence, and have made us their

STATE AGENTS.

We are now ready to give demonstrations. Catalogues sent upon request.

THE PELEG BROWN CO.,

Colonial Garage,

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

6-29-2m

O'Flanagan came home one night with a deep band of black crape around his hat.

"Why, Mike," exclaimed his wife, "what are you wearing that mournful thing for?"

"I am wearing it for your first husband," replied Mike, grimly. "I'm sorry he's dead!"—Leah's Weekly.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

JUNE 1909		STANDARD TIME	
Sun	Moon	Sun	Moon
rise	sets	rise	sets
25 Sat	4 30 7 35	0 20	2 00
26 Sun	4 30 7 35	0 21	2 02
27 Mon	4 31 7 35	0 22	2 04
28 Tues	4 31 7 35	0 23	2 06
29 Wed	4 32 7 35	0 24	2 08
30 Thurs	4 32 7 35	0 25	2 10
1 Fri	4 32 7 35	0 26	2 12

Full Moon, 26 day, 7h. 17m., morning.
Last Quarter, 10th day, 11h. 53m., morning.
New Moon, 15th day, 6h. 41m., morning.
First Quarter, 23rd day, 6h. 45m., morning.

A Small Farm For Sale

Close to Trolley Line.

I have for sale a very desirable small farm of about 6 1/2 acres, with new 7-room cottage in Middletown. This place is very close to trolley and well situated. Fine spring of water. An excellent place for an early vegetable and poultry farm. Price \$13,750.

Apply at once to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

132 Bellevue Avenue

Newport, R. I.

Deaths.

In this city, 21st Inst., Ada Maude, daughter of Walter S. and Ruth Silver, aged 13 years.

In this city, 23d Inst., Charlotte B., daughter of the late George and Eliza Popple.

In this city, 23d Inst., William M. G. Weaver of Middletown, aged 29 years.

In Tiverton, 15th Inst., Mary Elizabeth widow of Isaac Rounds, in her 74th year.

At Coonerville, Napa County, Cal., 23d Inst., Elizabeth T. widow of Nathan T. 2nd Analyst of Middletown, R. I.

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CAPTURE NOT YET IN SIGHT

Rumors Concerning Leon Ling's Whereabouts Prove False

MONEY LOANED BY CHU GAIN

Badly Frightened Man Says It Did Not Come Out of His Own Pocket, but Was Part of Loan Fund—Rival Chinese Societies Each Repudiates Elsie Sigel's Murderer and Volunteers to Aid in His Arrest

New York, June 25.—With all the indications of an early capture of Elsie Sigel's murderer rapidly narrowing down to an improbability, while at the same time a fresh crop of rumors spring with each hour of added uncertainty, another day of the investigation by police, detectives and district attorney, ended last night. Chung Sin, after thirty-four hours of continuous sleeping, with but one intermission for sleep, had a day of rest at last.

A rumor that a war between the gangs was impending because of Chu Gain's revelations to the police found momentary confirmation in the arrest of a lone Chinaman with a 38-calibre revolver, tucked under his blouse, but the police say that they were unable to connect him with any concerted plan for an uprising.

The one bit of authentic information turned up did not help much in forwarding the search for Leon Ling. This information came from Chu Gain, who explained that the \$200 advanced to Chung Sin, Leon Ling's roommate, did not come out of his pocket. The police have been much puzzled as to this loan, because the very fact of its existence involved a contradiction. Why should Chu Gain, who lived in terror of his rival, Leon Ling, lend money to that rival's known intimate?

Chu Gain explained yesterday that the money was part of a loan fund of the Chinese Empire Reform association, of which he is treasurer. Chu Gain had nothing better than a private surmise as to where the money was going.

Chu, despite the fact that he is out on bail, is a badly frightened Chinaman. He keeps close to his restaurant and admits that he thinks it would be worth his life to walk down a dark alley in the quiet hours of the morning.

Chinatown is more deeply stirred by the Sigel murder than by any event of recent years. As a result there were issued two statements from the rival societies in which Chu Gain and Leon Ling held membership.

The Chinese Masons say that Leon was a member of the Chinese Empire Reform association and that they have no interest in him whatever other than to aid in his capture.

On the other hand, the Chinese Empire Reform association, which numbers on its rolls most of the wealth and brains of Chinatown, has sent a circular letter to 170 branches throughout the United States instructing all members to keep an eye open for Leon who, it is said, had deserted the society for the Masons.

Efforts to reconcile these conflicting statements bear no fruit. The individual members have orders not to talk. Most concerned of all are the Christianized Chinese, who feel acutely that the sincerity of every Chinaman has been brought into question by the worthlessness of one pretender.

DEATH OF ANNIE BREWER

Slayer of Gideon Lattimer Ends Her Days in Insane Asylum

Danvers, Mass., June 25.—The closing chapter in the famous Lattimer murder, which startled Essex county over a decade ago, was ended here in the death of Miss Annie M. Brewer, aged 39, in the Danvers insane asylum.

The woman was the murderer of Gideon W. Lattimer, Jr., her sweetheart, at her home in Lynn, on Dec. 13, 1894. She was convicted of manslaughter and served seven years in the house of correction. After completing her full sentence Miss Brewer became insane, and was committed to the Danvers asylum.

Live Wire Kills Two Men Springfield, Mass., June 25.—Ernest Prescott of this city and Oliver Charest of Holyoke were killed by coming in contact with an electric wire in the plant of the United Electric Light company. Both were plumbers and at work on an air-flue.

Quakes Continue in Messina Messina, June 25.—Seismic disturbances continue daily, the separate shocks reaching a record in the last twenty-four hours, when they numbered twenty-three. Considerable alarm is manifested, but the disturbances have caused little damage.

Russian Gaffer of High Degree St. Petersburg, June 25.—The senate has indicted Theodore Miktila, former vice minister of agriculture, on the charge of having plundered the government of millions of dollars, at the expense of the vast forests on the Petchora.

Ten Aeroplanes to Compete New York, June 25.—In practice for the public exhibition of the Aero Club of America Glenn H. Curtis made four successful flights last night in his new aeroplane. The longest flight was half a mile and the greatest height fifty feet. There are thus far ten entries for the approaching contests.

CAPE COD CANAL STARTED

First Earth Is Spaded at Bourneale by August Belmont

Sandwich, Mass., June 23.—In turning up a spadeful of earth at Bourneale, half way across Cape Cod, August Belmont of New York declared that a formal beginning had been made in the construction of the long-looked-for Cape Cod canal, and said that it would surely be pushed through to completion.

Besides Belmont, who is president of the holding company which is financing the work, stood Robert Bacon, looked upon as a representative of J. P. Morgan & Co.; President Lewis of the Delaware and Hudson railroad, former Governor Warfield of Maryland, and a score of engineers.

Later, the party, which came down here, viewed the dumping of granite off the Sandwich shore for the construction of the protecting breakwater to the northeast entrance of the canal. The party also inspected the Buzzard's bay approaches to the canal.

MRS. WADSWORTH'S STUNT

Beats Roosevelt's Horseback Riding Record by a Wide Margin

Rochester, N. Y., June 22.—In an effort to beat the ride of former President Roosevelt and the officers who accompanied him, when they made about 120 miles in a day, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth of Avon, leader in Washington society and personal friend of the Roosevelts, started out on horseback Monday morning. She was accompanied on the ride by Dr. Grayson. There were sixteen horses in relay along the course taken.

It was said at the Wadsworth summer home this morning that Mrs. Wadsworth had more than accomplished her task, riding 169 miles in sixteen hours. She herself used eight horses in doing this.

Dr. Grayson was one of the men who rode with former President Roosevelt and he was with Mrs. Wadsworth throughout the ride. Mrs. Wadsworth is said to have stood the ride well.

KING AND QUN'S HOPE FULFILLED

New Princess Is Added to the Spanish Royal Family

La Granja, Spain, June 23.—Queen Victoria gave birth to a daughter here. The booming of fifteen guns announced the birth of a girl to the people, and the rejoicing thereafter was general.

The birth of a princess is particularly pleasing to both the king and the queen, as they had hoped that this child, the third, would be a girl. The first two children are boys, Prince Alfonso, born May 10, 1907, and Prince Jaime, born June 23, 1908.

Queen Victoria was married to King Alfonso May 31, 1906. The princess will be named Beatrice, after her grandmother. The baptism has been fixed for June 27.

HAS TAFT'S SYMPATHY

Merchant Marine League Encouraged by President's Promise

Washington, June 24.—Indicating by his presence his sympathy with the cause which the Merchant Marine league espouses, President Taft provoked loud applause and much enthusiasm at a dinner given last night by officials and members of the league, when he declared that he would do all in his power to assist in the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine.

The president declares that something must be done, and immediately, to establish a merchant marine, and that he will do everything he can to bring this about. He remained at the dinner but a short time.

NAVY YARD VACATION

Period of Idleness For Two Hundred Men at Boston

Boston, June 25.—Two hundred workmen were laid off Thursday at the Charlestown navy yard, work having been completed on the battleships Vermont and New Jersey. The fiscal year ends July 1 and it is understood that there is not an appropriation to carry on much work after that date.

There is still some work to be done on the battleship Missouri, which will not leave the yard until Aug. 1 and the battleship Illinois will soon come to the yard and go out of commission to be entirely rebuilt.

Turkish Troops Suffer Heavily Vienna, June 23.—It is reported from Uskup, European Turkey, that General Djavid Pasha has suffered a serious defeat at the hands of 14,000 Albanian insurgents in a vain attempt to dislodge them from a narrow pass. The Turkish loss is estimated at fourteen officers and 350 men killed or wounded.

Indicted For Murder Woodstock, Vt., June 24.—An indictment for first degree murder was returned against Francisco Olmstead for the killing of Casteline Cepelino in Reading last Monday. Jealous over a widow who was cook in a lumber camp is supposed to have led to the tragedy. Cepelino, who was the camp boss, was stabbed in the back.

Great Cotton Mills Burned Mexico City, June 24.—A dispatch from Guadalajara states that the Atemajac cotton mills were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is placed at \$1,000,000. More than 2000 workmen are thrown out of employment.

BECAME NOTED AS AUTHORESS

Miss Jewett Dies In House In Which She Was Born

CARRIED OFF BY APOPLEXY

One of Foremost Women Writers of America, Much of Her Material For Books Being Drawn From Her Home Town In Pine Tree State—Only Woman Ever Honored With a Degree From Bowdoin College

South Berwick, Me., June 25.—An illness lasting many months ended last night in the death of Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, author of many books and regarded as one of the foremost women writers of America. Since last March Miss Jewett has been at her old home here, where for many years she had been accustomed to pass her summers and it was there that her death occurred.

It was while living in Boston early in the present year at the residence of Mrs. James T. Fields, widow of a famous Boston publisher and herself an author of various books, that Miss Jewett was stricken with the disease which proved fatal. She had an attack of apoplexy which caused paralysis of one side of her body and, although her mind remained clear, she became nearly helpless physically.

Miss Jewett was able to be moved about the house in a wheel chair and to receive her friends, while she continued to devote much of her time to reading and study. It was not until last Monday that her illness assumed a critical form and she became confined to her room. Since that time she has been failing steadily and her friends knew that the end was not far off.

It is believed that another attack of the brain hemorrhage from which she first suffered was the immediate cause of death.

The house where Miss Jewett was born on Sept. 3, 1849, has been in the possession of the Jewett family since 1740. It is a fine old Colonial mansion and has welcomed within its doors many of the literary celebrities of this country and Europe. Miss Jewett was the daughter of Dr. Theodore H. and Caroline F. Jewett. She was educated at Bowdoin academy.

Her first literary venture was "Deephaven," published in 1877. This was followed by "Play Days," "Old Friends and New," "Country Ways," "A Country Doctor," "A Marsh Island," "The Story of the Normans" and many others, her last book being "The Tory Lover," published in 1901. Miss Jewett was also a contributor to many magazines. She had traveled extensively in this country and in Europe and had a wide acquaintance among literary people.

Much of Miss Jewett's material for her books was drawn from her home town of South Berwick and many of the scenes and names are familiar to South Berwick people. The story which was her own favorite was "The Country Doctor" and was a tribute to the career of her father, who was for many years a practitioner beloved by hundreds of grateful patients in this and neighboring towns.

In 1901 Miss Jewett received the degree of doctor of letters from Bowdoin college and she was the only woman to whom that institution ever conferred the honor of a degree. Her sister, Miss Mary R. Jewett, and her nephew are her only surviving relatives.

DETECTIVE IN JAIL

Kuhne Begins to Serve Thirty Days' Sentence For Contempt of Court

New York, June 24.—Acting Captain Augustus Kuhne of the Brooklyn detective bureau, whose conviction for contempt of court was recently affirmed by the court of appeals, began serving his thirty day sentence in the Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, last evening.

Counsel for Kuhne notified the jail officers that he was to be treated as a civil prisoner and not subjected to close confinement, but Kuhne was placed in a cell, nevertheless.

Kuhne, in violation of a court order, caused the photographing, or "mugging," of a Brooklyn banker under arrest.

Taft Commutes Death Sentence Washington, June 23.—President Taft has commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death imposed on Henry L. Schiffole, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary A. Hamilton on Nov. 26, 1907. He was to have been executed next Thursday.

\$10,000,000 For Census Purposes Washington, June 25.—On the eve of the expiration of the current fiscal year, the house authorized an emergency appropriation of \$10,000,000 for defraying the expenses of taking the thirteenth decennial census.

Duty Placed on Hides Washington, June 23.—The senate adopted the finance committee's amendment placing a duty of 15 percent ad valorem on hides, by a vote of 45 to 20.

The spot in South Swansea, Mass., where J. H. Bourne and a little band of colonists made a gallant stand against the Indians in King Philip's war, was marked by the dedication of a tablet.

A four-days' celebration was begun by the First Universalist church in Salem, Mass., in observance of the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the edifice.

THIRTY DAYS' EXTENSION

Wright Brothers Want Time to Make Speed and Endurance Test

Washington, June 24.—Although the Wright brothers were yesterday granted an extension of thirty days in which to complete their official trials for the government, they are losing no time in completing their flying machine.

The first preliminary flight probably will be made on Friday. The motor was installed yesterday. Today the starting apparatus will be set up and the motor will be tested.

In asking for an extension the Wrights said that they did not believe it would be necessary to have more than ten days extra in which to make the speed and endurance test, but that as a matter of precaution and in order to avoid the necessity of asking for a further extension they desired thirty days. This request was immediately granted by the secretary of war.

UNCLE SAM DROPS NEW HAVEN SUIT

Removes Last Obstacle to Financing Holding Company

Washington, June 25.—Attorney General Wickersham has directed the dismissal of the government suit against the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad for alleged violation of the first two sections of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The passage of the Boston railroad holding company bill by the Massachusetts legislature is given by the attorney general as the principal reason for the dismissal of the suit. Another reason is because the Massachusetts supreme court decided that the New Haven road cannot legally have trolley holdings in the state and had removed that issue.

ROOMS FILLED WITH GAS

Hartford Police Find Decomposed Bodies of Man and Wife

Hartford, June 24.—The odors of gas led the police to break into the apartments of Alfred Norman on Church street, where they found Norman, who was 67 years old, and his wife, 80, dead from gas asphyxiation.

Norman was sitting in a chair and his wife was lying on a couch, both bodies being badly decomposed. All the doors and windows were tightly closed and the gas turned on in all the four rooms of the flat.

It is thought that Norman turned on the gas while his wife was sleeping, it being known that he was dependent over the ill health of his wife and his own poor physical condition.

FOR CORPORATION TAX

Taft's Amendment to Tariff Bill Is Introduced in Senate

Washington, June 25.—The administration corporation tax amendment to the tariff bill was completed last night by Attorney General Wickersham and Senator Root. It was introduced in the senate today by Senator Aldrich and was given the standing of a committee amendment.

Few changes have been made in the measure from the form in which it was presented at the conference at the White House on Tuesday night.

CUTICURA CURED HIS SORE EYES

When 63 Years Old Eye-Balls and Lids Became Terribly Inflamed—Was Unable to Go About—Home Remedies and Professional Treatment were Equally Unsuccessful.

TOOK FRIEND'S ADVICE: HAS NO MORE TROUBLE

"About two years ago my eyes got in such a condition that I was unable to go about. They were terribly inflamed, both the balls and lids. I tried home remedies without relief. Then I decided to go to our family physician, but he didn't help them. Then I tried two more of our most prominent physicians, but my eyes grew continually worse. At this time a friend of mine advised me to try Cuticura Ointment, and after using it about one week my eyes were considerably improved and in two weeks they were almost well. They have never given me any trouble since. I was then sixty-three years old and am now sixty-five. I shall never fail to speak a word of praise for the Cuticura Remedies when I have an opportunity, and I trust that this letter may be the means of others being cured as I have been. G. B. Halsey, Mouth of Wilson, Grayson Co., Va., Apr. 4, 1908."

SKINS ON FIRE

With Torturing, Disfiguring Eczemas, Rash

And other itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin and scalp humors are instantly relieved, and speedily cured, in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest and sweetest of emollients, to soothe and heal the skin, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent (liquid or pills) to purify the blood. Guaranteed absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth.

Cuticura Soap (5c), Ointment (5c), Resolvent (5c), and Chocolate Coated Pills (5c), are sold throughout the world. Depot: The J. C. F. Co., 111 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 111 N. 3rd St., New York, N. Y.; 111 N. 3rd St., Boston, Mass.; 111 N. 3rd St., Chicago, Ill.; 111 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.; 111 N. 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal.; 111 N. 3rd St., Portland, Ore.; 111 N. 3rd St., Seattle, Wash.; 111 N. 3rd St., Tacoma, Wash.; 111 N. 3rd St., Vancouver, B. C.; 111 N. 3rd St., Portland, Me.; 111 N. 3rd St., Bangor, Me.; 111 N. 3rd St., Lewiston, Me.; 111 N. 3rd St., Augusta, Me.; 111 N. 3rd St., Portland, N. H.; 111 N. 3rd St., Concord, N. H.; 111 N. 3rd St., Manchester, N. H.; 111 N. 3rd St., Nashua, N. H.; 111 N. 3rd St., Lowell, Mass.; 111 N. 3rd St., Haverhill, Mass.; 111 N. 3rd St., Andover, Mass.; 111 N. 3rd St., Amesbury, Mass.; 111 N. 3rd St., Salem, Mass.; 111 N. 3rd St., Lynn, Mass.; 111 N. 3rd St., Boston, Mass.; 111 N. 3rd St., New York, N. 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His struggles for Yahr.
 The system makes it seem to remain
 that when I get under to be used
 in every & struggling young man. All
 his struggles are useless.—Philadelphia
 Record.

But now, why is some boss still
in the belief that the national I
have this ~~copy~~.

couple of years back at a time when
and sold him 14 cars for the first time
half a year - Chevrolet Sales Dept.

[Faint handwritten notes at bottom of page]

Writing a Speech for Peter.

J. J. Bell.

The lamplight showed the leads of perspiration on the lined and weather-beaten brow of Mr. McBeau as he bent over the kitchen table whereon lay several sheets of ruled foolscap. One of the sheets was partly covered with the very large writing in pencil. Here and there were blurred patches where the writer had sought to delete a word by the simple process of rubbing it hard with a substance not only the words but also the paper had disappeared.

Mr. McBeau groaned, wrote a word laboriously, stared at it, and groaned again.

"Margel," he said suddenly, without looking at his wife who, while pretending to look at the needles, was really watching her man with stealthy but keen interest. "Margel, how do ye spell unspeakable?" "Is't—blab or—"

"Ablo," said Mrs. McBeau, promptly, though doubtfully. "For else it's—blab. What let ye're wantin' to say, Peter?"

"I'm sayin' that it g'ives us a'the most unspeakable pleasure an' satisfaction to present him w'ich a beautiful an' gorgeous bookcase, an' that I'm sure it g'ives him the most unspeakable pleasure an' satisfaction to get it."

"By it again, Peter?"

"Mr. McBeau did as requested. "If I was you," remarked the old woman, "I would leave out the bit about the unspeakable satisfaction."

Mr. McBeau threw down his pencil. "Is't you or me that's to make the presentation?" he demanded crossly.

"Of course it's you, Peter," she replied soothingly.

"Well," he said, his irritation giving place to sheer dejection. "I when it was somebody else. This speech is to the death of me, is't—abla or—"

"Dinna fash yersef about the spellin' of yer speech—nobody's likely to see it. But pay attention to the meaning, for everybody's bound to hear it."

Again Mr. McBeau groaned. Poor man, he had been highly flattered and gratified when first the village chose him to make the presentation to the minister, on the occasion of the latter's marriage; but the important date now nearer and nearer his self-confidence had steadily waned, and now misery and anxiety claimed him for their own. The prospect of standing up, in the church hall, before all his neighbors, not to mention the minister himself, utterly appalled him.

For a week he had struggled with the composition of a suitable speech, and had used up at least a shilling's worth of paper and a whole pencil. He now realized that he was no further on than at the start, while the fateful evening was barely forty-eight hours distant.

"Wud ye no' tak' a bit rest, Peter?" said his wife, striving bravely to conceal her own misery and anxiety.

"Ye'll hurt yer brain, if—"

"Rest!" he cried bitterly. "How can I rest when the event is boom'n' as near?" (Possibly he meant "boom'n'.") "An' as for my brain, it's no' that feeble, though it keeps a'bout about garden an' speeches."

"I did n't say it was feeble, but ye're p'ntin' an awful strain on it, an' I'm fash ye—"

"Aweel," he said in a dreary yet determined voice, "the speech has got to be made, even supposin' ma brain explodes on the spot."

"Oh, whisht, man, whisht! Ye g'ive me a grave speakin' like that. Read me what ye've wrote, an' then leave it till the morn'."

After some pressing the old man read, in a mumbling fashion, the lines which had cost so much mental pain.

"Ladies an' gentlemen an' friends," he began.

"Wud ye no' jist ca' them a' friends?" his wife mildly suggested.

"That wud be over familiar. The geantly wudn't like it, though they're few."

"Weel, jist say 'ladies an' gentlemen.'"

"This, wife! D'ye want the neighbors to think I'm makin' a mock o' them?"

"Weel, weel; ha'e it yer ain way, Peter."

"Ye dinna need to get huffy, Margel."

"I'm na' huffy. But I dinna want ye to say the wrong thing."

"That's the reason I'm sayin' 'ladies an' gentlemen an' friends.' It includes everybody."

"Except yer enemies," she said, in a poor attempt to be jokey.

"My! that ye're pernickety! It it you or me that's to make the presentation?"

Mrs. McBeau swallowed her natural desire for the last word, sighed, and requested her man to proceed. About five minutes later he did so.

"Ladies an' gentlemen an' friends," it gives me great pleasure an' satisfaction to behold ye o' gathered together on this important occasion."

(This was a quotation from a speech to which Mr. McBeau had listened some years previously. He now wished he had listened more attentively.) "As each o' ye has had the pleasure an' satisfaction of subscribin' for this beautiful an' gorgeous bookcase for our honored an' beloved minister's twenty-fifth jubilee, ye are all aware of the reason for this gathering an' presentation. Ye are doubtless surprised an' astonished to behold a bookcase for our honored minister for ye money; an' I've got to explain that, if it hadna been for Minister Drummond g'ivin' five pounds—five pounds—the bookcase wud ha'e been a lot inferior. Ye a' ken—"

"D'ye think ye should speak about the five pound from Minister Drummond, Peter?" put in Mrs. McBeau.

"What way should I no' speak about it?" he asked, with some asperity.

Mrs. McBeau found it impossible to express her objections, and presently begged him to continue.

"Ye a' ken," he resumed, "how wee all we're w'ich our honored an' beloved minister, the Reverend Minister Shelbrook, which has labored amongst us for exactly five-and-twenty years. He cam' to us a young man, w'ich a' experience, but noo he's auld an' wiser. We're a' proud o' him an' his honored and beloved wife an' family. He preferred a bookcase to a silly teapot, at cetera, his wife's uncle havin' provided the same, according to his last will an' testament. An' so, ladies an' gentlemen an' friends, I arise for to say that it g'ives us a'the most unspeakable pleasure an' satisfaction to present him w'ich a beautiful an' gorgeous bookcase, an' I'm sure it g'ives him the most unspeakable pleasure an' satisfaction to get it."

Mr. McBeau paused and drew a long breath.

"That's a I've got wrote," he said, and eyed his spouse as if waiting for her opinion.

It was slow in coming. Mrs. McBeau felt that all was not right with

the speech, yet for the life of her she could not have stated definitely what was wrong.

"If ye a' yer heart on speakin' about the minister's satisfaction," she ventured timidly at last. "Wud it no' best to let him speak for himself about that, Peter?"

"What's wrong w'ich ye speakin' about? Is't no' the truth?"

"Oh, ay, I suppose it's the truth, but—"

"Oh, anything to please ye. I'll leave it out. Is there anything else that's wrong?"

"Na, na. But I was wonderin' if he wud like ye tellin' everybody about the bookcase an' the silly teapot. Ye see—"

"Anything else?" cried Mr. McBeau, in a voice that seemed to burst from his chest.

"Na, na, Peter. Yer speech is rale fine."

"That's no' the speech; it's merely the introductory remarks."

Mrs. McBeau gasped, and recovered herself.

"Well, it's rale fine, whatever it is. But—but if ye think ye need speak about the minister's satisfaction, a w'ich he no' when he cam' first to the Kirk? Mind ye, I'm no' sayin' there's anything wrong—Oh, Peter."

"The explanation was full of dismay caused by the sight of the old man crumpling up the paper and flinging it into the fire."

"Oh, Peter!"

"I hope ye're pleased noo!" he said, half-resentful, half-astounded. "Ye'll maybe explain at the meetin' on Friday that ye didn't conceive me speech; it's to be spoke. I wash me ha'e o' the bookcase. They can get some other body to make the presentation. I'm bound to make it."

"Oh, Peter!" she sighed.

But he refused to return to the subject.

Mr. McBeau kept badly that night. Mrs. McBeau slept not at all. Frequently he muttered to himself, and she caught such phrases as "honored and beloved," "unspeakable pleasure an' satisfaction," "gorgeous bookcase."

The old woman was distressed and sore afraid. She knew that her man would never seek the assistance of her neighbors—not that she desired him to do so, for she had some pride of her own; but she dreaded, for his sake any blundering or breakdown on the great occasion, and still more, far more, she dreaded the effect of the strain on his mind.

It seemed to her that he was a different man from what he had been a week ago; his old buoyancy and cheerfulness had departed from him, and his appetite had decreased alarmingly. So she lay with aching thoughts feeling very wretched and helpless.

In the dawn Peter arose and dressing hurried to bed, half asleep, dressed himself in silence. Presently he procured paper and pencil and seated himself at the kitchen table. Now and then a half stifled groan escaped him.

Later he came to the bedside, looking humble and hopeless.

"I'll a'wer big a job for me," he said despairingly. "It takes me completely. Can ye no' help me wife?"

"Oh, Peter, I could never make a speech."

"Try," he implored. "I dinna want to affront ye on Friday, Margel. I dinna want to affront myself—not yet the minister. Try, wumman, try!"

"Though I was angry last night, I seen that ye kent mair about it than me. Try."

She shook her head.

"But try," he persisted. "Ye've a' the day, when I'm at my work, to be tryin' an' at night we'll try again together."

She shook her head again, but this time, without looking at him, she murmured:

"Weel, I'll try, Peter."

When tea was over that night and the dishes washed Mrs. McBeau brought out several sheets of foolscap. Mr. McBeau read them over with a critical air while she regarded him uneasily.

"It's no' bad," he observed at last.

"I didn't think ye was that clever, wife. I think I'll maybe be able to put this into shape. The chief fault is that ye dinna say enough about the minister. I'll need to butter him up a bit."

"Oh, but Peter," she said nervously, "d'ye think he wud like that? He's an auld modest man, ye ken. Ye wudn't like to be buttered up yersef afore a' the congregation?"

"That's true; but it's the correct thing to butter up ministers at social gatherings. Still, the speech ye've made, Margel, is no' sae bad, an' I'll make the best I can o' it."

Once more Mr. McBeau fell to with his pencil. He soon found, however, that he could make little improvement on the original manuscript, and finally contented himself with copying it out, and spelling a few of the words differently.

That night he slept soundly, but his wife was restless, and the following day she complained of her old enemy rheumatism. Mr. McBeau had to go to the presentation gathering alone.

He returned swelling with importance, glowing with satisfaction.

"Weel, Peter, wud ye get on?" Margel asked tentatively.

"Splendid, jist splendid! I was received compliments for the rest of the evening. Minister Drummond—him that g'ied the five pound—said it was the best speech ever heard."

"Did the minister seem pleased?"

"Deed, ay! An' nae wonder!" The applause was tremendous, as they say in the papers."

Mrs. McBeau gave a sigh of relief.

"An'!" continued her husband, jauntily, "I've been requested to deliver a speech at the Odd-fellows' gathering next month."

"Oh!—Oh!"

"What's a do?"

"Oh, Peter, promise ye'll never, never make a'the speech."

"Hoots, wife! It's the first plunge that's the worst. I've confidence in mair now. I could face any audience in the world," he said airily.

Then he saw that she was very serious. But even then he would not give the promise desired. If folk enjoyed his speech-making, why should he refuse to pleasure them?

In the morning, however, his enthusiasm, happily for the old woman's sake, had cooled considerably.

"Efter a'," he remarked casually, at breakfast, "I think I'll g'ie up the speech-making, Margel. I—(I'll rest on my laurels, as the saying is)—"

She could scarce speak for thankfulness, but she managed to say:

"Is that a promise, Peter? Ye see, I—I'm g'iein' over auld for the—the excitement."

"Havens!" he said laughing. "But it's a promise a'the same."

After he had gone to his work she sat awhile by the hearth—an unusual proceeding for her in the daytime. But the reaction had been a severe one. Rousing herself at last she rose, and from a drawer, which she unlocked, took a folded paper. She opened it and

glanced over the lines of small, clear writing. Then she placed it on the fire and watched it being consumed.

"Oh," she sighed, "he's a kind man, the minister; but though it was to have mair life, I could never ask him to write another speech for Peter."—Success Magazine.

Some Bathroom Mottos.

It is very odd that while mottos have been made, invented, and borrowed for every other room in the house, the bathroom should be mottoless. Verses appropriate to the guest-room come prettily framed, the dining-room walls sometimes show a mural decoration of good cheer, an appropriate verse is carved into the library mantle, while smoking room, den, and living room each boasts a special incentive to smoke, loaf, or indulge in cheery chatter in palatial, pyrographed, or stenciled verse or prose. Only the bathroom remains mottoless.

No invitation to turn on a hot bath as one wishes adorns his walls. No cheerful assurance that "in this house water is a luxury, not a necessity," so use it at will. Not even the commonplace that cleanliness is next to godliness serves as an inducement for the children to become scrupulous offenders than they are driven.

Surely, with so vast a field for invention or imitation, there should be no dearth of mottos for the bathroom. For example, take Bacon's "Cleanliness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God."

A Fever Register.

Prof. Frederick Starr, the distinguished anthropologist, was discussing in Chicago the Roosevelt hunting trip.

"Mr. Roosevelt," he said, "will encounter very great dangers in the jungle. I don't mean the wild beasts; I mean the fever. Mr. Roosevelt is not the temperament to resist these dangers, either."

"He is a hoarse, rushing temperament, but the temperament that keeps jungle fever off is like—like—"

"I once boarded a four-wheeler in Pecos," said Prof. Starr, "and I had the driver drive to Claridge's."

"He drove at a snail's pace. Exasperated—for I was already late for luncheon—I put out my head and shouted:

"Look here, caddy, we're not going to a funeral."

The caddy looked at me, took out his pipe and frowned.

"No," he said, "and we ain't goin' to no bloom'n' fire, neither."—Washington Star.

Oh, Thank You.

Recently an automobilist ran down and killed a hen. He was a conscientious automobilist. Instead of racing along, unmindful of the grief of the owners of that hen, he immediately stopped, got out, tenderly picked up the unfortunate fowl, and rang the doorbell of the farmhouse, from the vicinity of which it had emerged.

A woman opened the door.

"I am very sorry to inform you," remarked the automobilist, "that I have unintentionally killed this hen of yours."

"He held the fowl up to her view. "Now, I am quite willing to pay whatever the value—"

But she checked him with this joyful exclamation:

"Oh, I'm so much obliged to you, I've been trying to catch that hen for three days to cook it for dinner, and I never could so much as lay a hand on the pesky thing. Thank you, Sir, thank you."

Retort Courteous.

An old dandy wanted to join a fashionable city church, and the minister, knowing it was hardly the thing to do, and not wanting to hurt his feelings, told him to go home and pray over it. In a few days the dandy came back.

"Well, what do you think of it this time?" asked the preacher.

"Well, sir," replied the colored man, "Ah prayed an' prayed an' de good Lawd, he says to me, 'Rastus, Ah wouldn't bodder mah mind about dat no mo'. Ah've been tryin' to get into dat church mahself for de las' twenty year, an' Ah ain't done had no luck.'"

One Side of Rogers.

Away from the spell of dollar-making this remarkable man is one of the most charming and lovable beings I have ever encountered; a man whom any man or woman would be proud to have for a brother; a man whom my father or mother would give thanks for as a son; a man whom any woman would be happy to know as her husband, and a man whom any boy or girl would rejoice to call father."

Thomas W. Lawton's Prenzler Finance.

The Professor Explains.

"Why is it, professor," asked the young man with the bad eye, "that when Christopher Columbus discovered this country he didn't settle down and stay here?"

"Doubtless you are aware, my young friend," answered the professor, "that the Spanish form of his name was Cristoval Colon?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, a colon does not mean a full stop. We will return now, young gentleman, to the consideration of the lesson."

Papa Knew.

Stage Manager—"Remember Bangs, we are depending on your baby to cry lustily in the third scene. Do you think he'll do his part?"

Actor Father—"He ought to, sir. He's been rehearsing night and day."—Boston Transcript.

A Man of Enterprise.

Stranger—"So you believe the end of the world is at hand?"

Crack—"I do, sir."


Stranger—"Say, who can I see about getting the biography rights?"—Boston Transcript.

Love Finds A Way.

"Her father told me never to show my face around there again."

"So you've quit calling on her."

"No; I'm going up tonight with an automobile rig on."—Boston Transcript.

CASTORIA. The Kid You Want Always Bought. Bears the Signature of 

Pigeon's Best Friend.

Promptly at 2 o'clock daily a man with bulging pockets and a firm set to his head makes his appearance at Madison avenue and 29th street, in front of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals building. Almost as promptly a rustling sound is heard, and soon a feathery mass is bounding from the towers of Madison Square Garden, adjoining churches and from a coop on the roof of the Society building.

Soon a shrill whistle is heard, and then the coo is answered by another rustling of wings as the delinquent appears from their hiding places. The feathery mass, or, to be more exact, the pigeons, cluster around the man and beg for their afternoon repast in the cooling language of their kind.

As is customary in a New York thoroughfare, a crowd soon collects and begins to grow interested in the man and the birds.

The man, Frank J. McKee, is calling a pigeon by name, and at the same time feeling another one out of his hand, while several impatient ones are fluttering around him and occasionally slipping head and bill into his pockets to reap with a kernel of corn or some other grain delicacy.

Mr. McKee takes great interest in the Junior, Herr Mottel, Joe Gans, Quilp and Beauty. He also has some interesting tales to tell about them.

"This is Joe Gans," he explained, "He's the best fighter in the lot, and like his name, he's a fighter. You will notice he has only one leg. Last winter the other was actually frozen and withered away. There's Hub, whose tail is gone. That fellow over there had two operations performed on him for cancerous growths in the mouth. Then there's Quilp, who was found in a snowdrift, and is a double pigeon toed."

Several months ago I was walking through 27th street and saw Junior, one of my pets, perched on a window sill. I called to him, and to the surprise of my friend the bird flew across the street and alighted on my shoulder."

Junior, a beautiful white pigeon, is Mr. McKee's favorite. He is tame, and takes great delight in standing on Mr. McKee's shoulders and perching on his hat.

Some one hundred and fifty of these pigeons respond to Mr. McKee's dinner whistle daily. He has been feeding the birds for several years. A pigeon owner who has watched him said the other day: "I've had pigeons for twenty years, but can't do that with them."—New York Tribune.

Park Theatre Boston.

"The Travelling Salesman" is now in the third month of its engagement at the Park Theatre and "packing them up" as readily as when Bob Blake first came to Boston and set the rainy days of Charles Hoyt.

His comedy enjoyed greater success than the James Forbes offering, and this lively play is running concurrently in Boston and Chicago, and in both cities registered an emphatic success, following a nine months' record-breaking run in New York. Mr. Forbes has interviewed a bit of pathos here and there in his story and the warm hearty laughs are the logical sequence of a natural plausible situation to add to an already enjoyable performance.

Bob Blake, the jolly, philosophical drummer, who impudently judges his position by coming to the rescue of a young girl, who is about to lose her property, is the sort of character that the public loves and admires, and his hearty laugh and uniform good-nature have created for him a warm circle of friends among Bostonians and New Englanders. The cast which Henry B. Harris has selected for Mr. Forbes' comedy is composed of none but actors of established reputation and the success of the Boston engagement bids fair to rival the nine months' run of this play in New York. Manager William Andreas has installed a cooling plant and declares that during the warm months the Park Theatre will be the coolest place in Boston. There will be the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

Great Curiosity.

The manager of the side show mounted the platform.

"And here, ladies and gentlemen," he remarked impressively, "he placed his hand on the long flowing locks of a pale young man, 'we have one of the greatest curiosities this broad country has ever known.'"

"And what is so curious about him?" asked a voice in the crowd.

"Why, ladies and gentlemen, he is a real, live, dyed-in-the-wool Indiana poet who has written a score of poems this spring and not once has mentioned the word 'fishing.'"

—New York Globe.

Feeling His Way.

"Timmins, do you know anything about literature?"

"No."

"Know anything about art?"

"Nothing."

"Know anything about music?"

"Not a rap."

"Know anything about politics?"

"Nothing whatever."

"Good! Come over to my room, bring a pipe, and let's enjoy ourselves."—Casell's Saturday Journal.

Getting in Deeper.

"Who's that singing so dreadfully out of tune?"

"It is my wife."

"Perhaps the accompanist plays out of tune."

"She is accompanying herself."—Megendorfer Blatter.

One Recompense.

"That sheet iron clothing a chap had to wear during the middle ages must have been far from comfortable."

"Still, a fellow could have a permanent crease put in his trousers."

Hints.

If a new broom is dipped into hot salt water the splints will be toughened and the broom will last much longer.

A satisfactory way of keeping the shirt waist in place is to pin a piece of elastic about an inch in width tightly around the waist.

Wash mirrors, window glasses and glass over pictures with alcohol. It dries much easier than water, hence is easier to use in winter.

It is surprising how much of the shine can be removed from a cloth skirt if you first sponge the garment with alcohol and then press.

Keep a small brush on hand near your soap dish in the kitchen, then it will be ready to clean the grater after grating lemons, chocolate or anything of the kind.

Always rinse glasses that have contained milk in cold water first before they are washed in warm water. The milk will cloud the glass if dipped in hot water as soon as they are emptied.

One teaspoonful of ammonia in a cupful of water will clean gold or silver jewelry. A few drops on the under side of a diamond will clean it immediately, making it very brilliant.

For almond cake filling, blanch and pound two pounds of shelled almonds, mix them

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. 7. Direct all communications to: MISS M. T. LEE, Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1909.

NOTES.

WHITE. Resolved, son of William White was born in Leyden 1614. He came to this country on the Mayflower with his father, arriving in the Harbor of Cape Cod, Nov. 1620. He was married April 6, 1640, to Judith, daughter of William and Ann Vassall of the Blessing. Resolved had lands laid out in Scituate, 1638, at the place afterward sold to Lieut. Buck, half a mile south of the Harbor. In 1640, he had a grant by order of the Colony Court, of 100 acres upland and marsh, on Belle House neck adjoining Mr. Vassall's house on the south east. He had also other lands adjoining, by deed of gift from Mr. Vassall 1645. In 1662, he sold his house to Isaac Buck and removed to Marshfield. He seems to have had two houses, the one near Buck's corner and the other at Belle House neck. In Marshfield, he settled near his brother Perigine on the South River. (see Dean on Scituate).

Resolved White was the last surviving Executor of the Will of Francis Cooke. Judith Vassall White died 1670, and Resolved married 2nd Aug. 5, 1674, Abigail, widow of William Lord of Salem. Resolved White died about 1680.

Children of Resolved (1) and Judith Vassall White were eight:

William, (2) born 1642, John, (2) born 1644, Samuel, (2) born 1646, Resolved, (2) born 1647, Ann, (2) born 1649, Elizabeth, (2) born 1652, Joseph, (2) born 1654, Sumner, (2) born 1656. 1660, Samuel White (2) son of Resolved and Judith (Vassall) White, married Mary. They located at Rochester, Mass. (see Thomas & Samuel White Genealogy). They were among the first settlers. Rochester was incorporated 1686. As early as 1683, it appears that the Colony Court of Plymouth granted lands at Scituate to a committee of the church of Scituate and congregation. The territory however remained unoccupied till 1681, when it was granted to the benefit of the town of Plymouth. It was probably purchased of the natives the same year. The first settlers came into the place 1683. They were principally from Sandwich, Marshfield and Scituate. Mr. Samuel Arnold, John Hammond, Moses Barlow, Samuel White, Samuel Hammond, John Wing, Aaron Barlow, Joseph Doty, Jacob Bumpus, Joseph Burges, John Haskell, John Sprague, Abraham Holmes, John Winslow. The first meetinghouse was built in the vicinity of Rochester Harbor or Scituate, and probably it was here that the first settlers located themselves. (see John Warner Barber's Hist Collections, Page 624).

These next written of Scituate were proposed at June court 1688 to take up their freedom, viz: Aaron Barlow, Joseph Doty, John Wing, Samuel White, (2) Samuel Hammond, Jacob Bumpus. (see Plymouth Records).

Town officers of Rochester, Mass., 1690, were: Aaron Barlow, Samuel Hammond, Samuel White. (2) (see Plymouth Records, Vol. 6, 1678-1691).

Hon. Samuel (2) and Mary White died at Rochester, Mass., died—?

Children: John, (3) born Aug. 24, 1669, Samuel (3) Jr., born July 22, 1671, Elizabeth, (3) born March 4, 1673, Malatye, (3) born Feb. 14, 1676, Judee, (3) born April 30, 1678, Hilkiah (3) born April 6, 1682, Pease, (3) born March 12, 1687, William (3) born June 6, 1690 (see N. E. Gen. & Hist Register for the year 1851 Vol. 5, Communication to the Society by David Hambleton Esq. member deceased).

William White (3) (son of Hon. Samuel and Mary White) located at Dartmouth, Bristol Co., Mass. He was a blacksmith. He married, 1707, Elizabeth, daughter of George and Hannah Hathaway Cadman. The will of William White 1765, mentions the following eleven children:

William, George, Hannah, Sarah, Roger, Christopher, Thomas, Oliver, Abner, Susannah, Elizabeth.

Abner, son of William and Elizabeth Cadman White, was married April 14, 1745, by Richard Billings, Justice, to Ruth, born Dec. 29, 1727, daughter of Charles and Mary Wilbur Brownell of Little Compton, Rhode Island. (see Newport Records). Abner White removed from Rhode Island to Dutchess Co., N. Y., prior to 1752. In an old deed dated March 10, 1752 to Abner White of the Great Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y., the boundary line is described thus: "one small tract of land beginning at Abner's north west corner, standing between the Grants own land and Daniel Tripp's." This deed was entered in Charlotte Precinct Records in book No. 2, page 325 and 329 by William Doughty, Town Clerk. The deed reads that Abner White was a blacksmith and joiner. His will, dated June 20, 1794, recorded at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., mentions "Ruth, my wife, my daughters Mary, Harriet and Ruth Merrill, my Grandsons Thomas and Jeremiah Doty, (sons of Ruth) my sons Charles, William, James and Thomas."

Charles, son of Abner and Ruth (Brownell) White, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Dec. 2, 1753. He married Elizabeth Doty, born about 1758, supposed to be the daughter of William Doty. Charles died April 17, 1822 and is buried on the farm where he lived at Mabletsville, N. Y. His will, bearing date Jan. 10, 1822, mentions his sons Abner, Henry, Oliver, Perigine, Elias, Charles, his daughters Phoebe Emigh, Elizabeth Thorpe, Cornelia Estner, his wife Elizabeth.

Charles White, Jr., born at Mabletsville, N. Y., April 22, 1781, died in the Cove, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1847, son of

Charles and Elizabeth Doty White, married Feb. 14, 1789, Deborah Cornwell, born at Beekman, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1760, died in New York City, Dec. 15, 1819, daughter of Richard and Ruth Slooim, Cornwall. Children: Jacob, Ruth, George, George U. Doty, Nancy, Alfred, Charles Jr., Sally Maria, Deborah, Cornelia, Susannah, William.

Charles White, Jr., son of Charles White, Jr., and Deborah Cornwell White, was born at Cove, Green Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1812. He became a resident of New York City in the spring of 1814 and married May 24, 1813, Eleanor born in New York City, Dec. 25, 1824, daughter of William and Sarah Ann Slater Miller. Charles White, Jr., died in New York City, Dec. 13, 1859.

Children: Frances Amelia, Deborah Ann, Charles William, Virginia Enretta, Georgianna, Grace, Freddie.

Frances Amelia, born in New York City, June 1, 1814, daughter of Charles, Jr., and Eleanor Miller White, married Jan. 25, 1835, William Frederick, born in New York City, May 5, 1813, son of John Wilson, born in New York City and Sophia Hooker Wilson, born in Brattle, England.

Children: Francis Amelia Jr., born at Sing Sing-on-the Hudson, N. Y., July 29, 1835.

William Frederick, born in New York City, Jan. 31, 1839, died in New York City May 9, 1876. John, born in New York City Nov. 12, 1872, died in New York City, April 9, 1878. Georgianna White born at Sing Sing-on-the Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1878.

J. Gilbert Wilson, born in New York City, May 18, 1884.

Deborah Ann, born in New York City, Oct. 23, 1815, died in New York City Nov. 19, 1857, daughter of Charles, Jr., and Eleanor Miller White, married Oct. 13, 1835, Theodore Lane, born at Sing Sing-on-the Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1834, son of Edward B. Lane, born in Westchester Co., N. Y., and Sarah Weeks Lane born in New York City.

Children: Eleanor.

Charles White.

Eleanor, born in New York City March 23, 1878, daughter of Theodore and Deborah Ann White Lane, married Jan. 4, 1898, Mark Anderson, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10, 1897, son of Captain Mark Shaw born in Nova Scotia and Sarah Margaret Wood Shaw, born at Day, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Charles White Lane, born at Sing Sing-on-the Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1869, son of Theodore and Deborah Ann White Lane, married Feb. 22, 1888, Marguerite, born at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1874, daughter of Lanty and Mary Lyondiker Nichols.

Children: Charles White Lane, Jr., born April 8, 1894.

Eleanor White Lane, born Feb. 8, 1896.

Georgianna White born in New York City Feb. 14, 1888, daughter of Charles, Jr., and Eleanor Miller White.

The other children of Charles, Jr., and Eleanor Miller White, died young, unmarried.—G. W.

QUERIES.

6321. DISSEL—Who was Susanna Dissel, of North Kingstown, R. I., married there to Jacob Sherman, December 30, 1758. She was born 1737-8, died at Pownall, Vermont, Jan. 1, 1818. Jacob Sherman was born Nov. 20, 1738, son of William.—W. B.

6322. ARMSTRONG—Who were the parents of Captain Nathaniel Armstrong, married at South Kingstown, R. I., to Lucy Chauplin, of Robert, Feb. 3, 1795. Why was he called Captain?—M. A.

6323. DORFER—Who was Mrs. Phoebe Durfee, of Portsmouth, R. I., married Oct. 2, 1777, to John Slooim, Jr.? Their daughter Sarah, born Mar. 9, 1756, married Enos Gibbs. They lived in Portsmouth, and he died 1850. Would very much like to know who were his ancestors.—A. M.

6324. GIFFORD—David Gifford, of Portsmouth, R. I., married May 25, 1760, Abigail Durfee, and had son Jeremiah, born Jan. 15, 1711. Whom did Jeremiah marry, and when did he die and where? Was he the father of George H. Gifford, who married Feb. 18, 1824, Edith B. Greene, of Hawkins? Who were the ancestors of Hawkins? What were the dates of birth, marriage and death?—I. F. G.

Acid Ice—"Dee" say dat steady drippin' o' water 'll wear away a stone!"

Dreamy Pete—"Jee' t'ink, dee, wot'd happen 't a man's stomach 'f pourin' glassfuls later 't."—Bohemian.

Small Boy—Gimme a pound of potatoes.

Grocer—We sell potatoes by the measure; not by weight.

Small Boy—All right; give me a yard.

Cincinnati of Rhode Island.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Act of the General Assembly of February 23, 1814, that the Annual Meeting of the "Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," instituted by officers of the Rhode Island Continental Line of the Revolution, on June 21, 1813, will be held according to law in the Senate Chamber, State House, Newport, R. I., on July 5, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. Members of the Society of the Cincinnati in other States are invited to attend.

All persons having claims to membership are requested to transmit them immediately to the undersigned, at William Street, New York.

GEORGE W. OLNEY, Secretary.

Dated June 21, 1898.—G. W. O.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid to the depositors on and after July 15th, 1898.

GEORGE H. PHOEBE, Treasurer.

NEWPORT

Horticultural Society.

The Rose and Strawberry Show

Has been postponed from June 24th and 25th to

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, June 28th and 29th.

JAMES ROBERTSON, President.

DANIEL J. COUGHLIN, Secretary.

DUST IN THE LUNGS?

That's just where it gets to if you sweep, and you must sweep, or well, we won't say what.

PEERLESS VACUUM CLEANERS

Just suck all the dust and dirt into a bag inside the Metal Cylinder, then you carry it out and empty it into the waste barrel.

They'll clean the carpet, walls, draperies, furniture, even the deeply carved pieces, in less than half the time it can be done any other way, and never a speck of dust to wipe off afterwards.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

A QUALITY TALK.

When buying Fire Insurance buy the best; that's buy it in Companies who have passed through great conflagrations, notably the San Francisco conflagration with the highest credit. The cost is the same.

WE have the Companies.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

169 THAMES STREET.



It is not strange that your wife is tired when evening comes. Climbing stairs is hard work.

A few cents each month pays for an extension set on the ground floor.

Why not have one?

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.,

NEWPORT, R. I. 142 SPRING STREET

LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE.

NEWPORT, WEDNESDAY June 30



101 RANCH THE ONLY REAL WILD WEST

STEER THROWING Jumping from back of Galloping Horse to Steer's Horns, then Wrestling Combat

550 REAL ROUGH RIDERS AND HORSES 550

REPRESENTING THE FOLLOWING FEATURES

INDIANS The Real Red Men of the plains in war-paint. Brought Direct from 101 Ranch and the Real West

COWBOYS Real Riders from Far-off Ranges

COSSACKS Real Riders from Far-off Ranges

MEXICANS Real Riders from the Lead of the Rio Grande

CHAMPIONS Backing Horse, Roping, Shooting, Dashing Quizzes, Wild-West Girls, Real Types of the Mexican Cowboy, Genuine Mounted Police, RURALIES

Football on Horseback

Actual Winners of Wyoming and Oklahoma Bucking Horse Contest

2 PERFORMANCES DAILY 2 & 8 PM RAIN OR SHINE 10 AM SHOW DAY

RESERVED SEAT Sale Day of Exhibition at BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE.

Carr's List.

BOOKS WORTH READING.

Set in Silver, C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

The Whirl, by Foxcroft Davis.

Red Horse Hill, by Sidney McCal.

By Right of Conquest, Arthur Hornblow.

Marriage à la Mode, by Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

Mike Flannery, by Ellis Parker Butler, Author of "Pigs is Pigs."

THE VOICE

Should Be Trained

With the help of a perfect piano.

There are innumerable evil effects that result from cheap, bargain pianos.

Don't think you will be economizing by buying a cheap instrument.

The best is the cheapest.

Barney's

Music Store

154 Thames Street

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

It is ordained by the Representative Council of the City of Newport, that the Henderson House for Agent Agent shall be established and governed as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Commissioners shall consist of five members who shall be elected by the Representative Council of the City of Newport, and shall hold office without compensation. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Board, the Representative Council at its next meeting shall proceed to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Section 2. The officers of the Board of Commissioners shall consist of a chairman, secretary and treasurer; they shall be annually elected by the Commissioners and shall hold their respective offices for one year or until their successors are chosen and qualified in their stead.

Section 3. The Board of Commissioners shall have the right to exercise their discretion as to the admission of any applicant, but no applicant shall be admitted unless he shall have been a resident of the City of Newport for at least five consecutive years next preceding the date of his application. The Board of Commissioners shall have the right to refuse admission to any applicant who shall violate any of the rules, or whose presence in the City of Newport is prejudicial to the interests of the City of Newport, or who may cause the City of Newport to be a proper recipient of the benefits of this house.

Section 4. The Board of Commissioners shall keep a record of their proceedings, and a full and accurate account of all moneys which may come into the City of Newport, and under their management from the Board of Commissioners, or from any other source whatsoever, and shall cause the same to be entered in a suitable book, or books kept for such purposes, and which shall be open to the inspection of all persons at all reasonable times.

Section 5. The Board of Commissioners shall have the right to exercise their discretion as to the admission of any applicant, but no applicant shall be admitted unless he shall have been a resident of the City of Newport for at least five consecutive years next preceding the date of his application. The Board of Commissioners shall have the right to refuse admission to any applicant who shall violate any of the rules, or whose presence in the City of Newport is prejudicial to the interests of the City of Newport, or who may cause the City of Newport to be a proper recipient of the benefits of this house.

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